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VOL. VII. NO. 146 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
[Companies Incorporated in England.]
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
22th July	Teesta	6,396	
29th ,,	Chindwara†	5,192	Extra B. I. Co's sailing.
2nd August	Kaisar-i-hind	11,430	
9th ,,	Sardinia†	6,580	Extra
19th ,,	Manora†	7,888	Extra B. I. Co's sailing.

†Not calling Marseilles.

There are a number of 3rd class open cot passages available for Indian gentlemen by the "MANORA". Single fare to London is Rs. 450, and quotations for return tickets either first or second saloon will be given on application. There are also third class passages available for women and children in this steamer in 14 and 16 berthed cabins at similar rates.

	FIRST SALOON.		SECOND SALOON.		NATIVE SERVANTS DECK.
	"A"	"B"	"C"	"A"	"B"
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BOMBAY TO LONDON					
Single	816	756	696	576	516	350
Return	1,224	1,134	1,044	864	774	525
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES						
Single	768	720	660	552	492	330
Return	1,152	1,080	990	828	738	345

VIA COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
9th August	Dunera	5414	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	
24th ,,	Lhasa	Karachi direct
26th ,,	Bandra	Karachi & P. Gulf.
11th Aug.	Karapara	E and S Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

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Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kosaku Maru	H. Nazashiro	3187	14th July	23rd July
Shinyu Maru	G. Konaka	3175	28th July	7th Aug
Unkai Maru No. 3	...	2765	12th Aug.	23rd Aug.

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Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Steamer	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Siam Maru	D. Imaidzumi	16th July	31st July	Japan
Mizuki Maru	S. Iwazawa	3rd Aug.	14th Aug.	Japan
Luson Maru	K. Tsuji	28th July	7th August	Japan.
Saigon Maru	...	10th August	21st August	Japan.
Indus Maru	...	20th August	31st ,,	Japan.

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BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,00,000
Reserve Fund	12,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against apprved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
5, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad, Basrah, Amara, Hillah and Mosul.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£360,000
Reserve Fund	£110,000

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Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at four per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS granted on approved security and every discription of Banking and Exchange business undertaken

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R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,45,250	0	0
Reserve Funds	12,38,933	5	1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

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Manager.

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(Registered in Japan).

ESTABLISHED 1880.

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Paid-up Capital	Yen. 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 25,000,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. AIZAWA,
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Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 30,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,550,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
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SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	CHRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

50, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 8,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 45,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
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Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
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Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
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Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Niihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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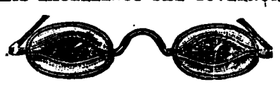

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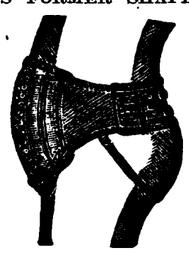

The excessive accumulation of fat in tissues besides the inconvenience it occasions has a tendency to shorten life. Corpulent persons suffer from weighing down of abdomen, producing tired dragging pains in back and loins. As it enlarges, greater strain is brought upon orifice of navel, producing umbelical Hernia. The use of CHAPMAN'S BELT will do more to prevent hernia than all else will towards a cure. CHAPMAN'S BELT affords the most effectual support to the internal organs, preventing pressure on the funds of the womb and protecting against the numerous diseases and deformities which may occur from want of due precaution at these critical stages.

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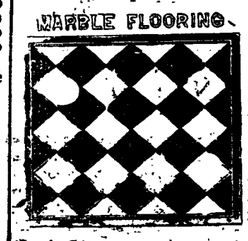

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Monsoon Boots	6	14	Superior Boots H. S. ...	12	6

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Good reliable oil and water Colours, Paints, Varnishes, Cements, Distempers, etc., which give stability and add attractiveness.

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DRY-CLEANING

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REMOVED TO NEW HANUMAN GULLY NAKA.

DEVJI MALJI
JEWELLER
Telephone No. 4497.
New Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi Road,
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This is the shop where you should come if you want to purchase

Gold Ornaments
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Enterprise and progress are their watchwords and if you are in need of anything the newest, the latest in the Spectacle Line, you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.

They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Bart., Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, come to the effect that their complicated Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALIWALLA & HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any of Europe or America.

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ABSOLUTE PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS.

A Speciality for permanent Gold Crown and Bridge Work.

Latest treatment for PYORRHŒA

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THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
PROF. JAMES'
Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

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Nobody's Safe

from an outbreak of fire. Don't let yourself be lulled into a False Feeling of Security—get the real protection of the Most Effective Chemical Fire Extinguisher.

Have already been the means of saving many a life.

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TO ALL CONCERNED!
AVAILABLE FOR READY DELIVERY AT COMPETITIVE PRICES:—

"GENUINE" White Lead and "REDUCED" White Lead (Containing 45 to 50 Lead) Moist Paints, made in accordance with the Government Standard Specification.

"PIPCO" SANITARY DISTEMPER, (Water Paints).

RED OXIDE OF IRON & LIGHT & DARK GREY MOIST PAINTS, Natural Colours.

For prices & Particulars write to:—

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THE LEADING AND ORIGINAL FIRM OF
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The first and only Firm that introduced Refinoscopy (the only scientific method of testing eyesight) in Bombay. Ours is the only firm that gives the benefits of a free consultation to purchasers of glasses of an Ophthalmic Surgeon from the Royal London Ophthalmic (Moorfields) Hospital.

The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government high officials, members of the Legal and Medical profession, Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinions we hold, is a sufficient recommendation of our scientific working and high quality of goods.

We make all sorts of high quality lenses; e.g. Kryptok, and various other forms of bifocal and Spherical Cylinders, Sphero Cylinders Toric Prisms and their combinations in white Sir William Crookes and other Tinted lenses.

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Cures acute cases without Copaiba, Santal Oil or any internal medicines. Painless Positive Cure in 4 days. Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

Try **KADI** *even when*

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A safe cure for Sore, Inflamed, Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Invaluable to Mofussil Residents, Re. 1.

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RUBBING
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The most powerful pain extractor with which we had experience.

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relieves rheumatic twinges, pains in the back, sore chest, stiff joints, strained muscles and all other pains and aches which an external remedy can reach. Very strong. Acts quickly. Sure relief.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . .' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

REBUILT TYPEWRITERS—We have just unpacked a consignment of Rebuilt Remingtons No. 10, and Oliver No. 9. Superior in appearance. Mechanically perfect. Lowest prices. Call or write immediately. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Tele: "WRITERTYPE."

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the BEST is sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at MEHTA & CO., 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

ALL forms of NERVOUS and *** DEBILITY, etc., safe and sure cure in four weeks, Rs. 5 per week. Three days' treatment sent free if cure is felt sure. Please write descriptions fully. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta G. P. O. W.

SCIENCE VS. OPERATION Piles radically cured. Both external and internal of any standing. Price, Rs. 4 per phial. Leucoderma or White Leprosy. A Guranteed cure Rs. 4 per phial, A. WHITE & CO., Chemist, 59, Tollygunge, Calcutta. 3379

WANTED—PATIENT suffering from chronic Asthama, Consumption, etc. A Consultation with the physician will satisfy the patient. Apply Box No. 768, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3677

EDUCATIONAL.

MATRIC—Last year all our pupils who were allowed to sit in the Preliminary Exam. were sent up to the University Matriculation Examination without a single exception. We invite the weakest students that never even dream of success to make them realise it in March, 1920. Students—any Standard Enrolled. Individual attention is a special feature of the School. THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, 259-261, Hornby Road, Fort. 1245

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A Woman Medical Graduate of the Bombay University to serve as Assistant Surgeon at the Civil Hospital, Hyderabad (Sind), on Rs. 150—50/5—350 per mensem. Applicants should apply with testimonials, stating date of birth, nationality and previous experience to THE PERSONAL ASSISTANT to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona. 3367

WANTED AT ONCE—JOB COMPOSITORS. Experienced men need only apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 3039

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS, pure European for a Mahomedan family, residing at Malabar Hill to assist a lady in taking care of children. Must be of cheerful disposition and be able to teach upto fifth standard. A good needlewoman having some knowledge of nursing and music much preferred. Apply immediately, Box No. 848 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3378

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—NEAT TRACERS for Architectural Drawings. Apply Messrs. MERWANJI BANA & CO., 60, Tamarind Lane, Fort. 3384

WANTED—BOOK-BINDERS for East Africa on Rs. 80, rising to Rs. 120, 2nd Class passage. Christians preferred. MAYADASS COMPAND, 119, Frere Road, Bombay. 3402

WANTED—At once for East Africa, TYPISTS and SHORTHAND TYPISTS, Matriculates and Gujratai Knowing preferred. MAYADASS & COMPANY, 119, Frere Road, Bombay. 3420

WANTED—CLERKS with knowledge of Gujerati accounts, correspondence, etc., knowing Typewriting preferred. Apply Box No. 854, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3416

WANTED—Temporary BAILIFF and CLERK on Rs. 30 per mensem, plus war allowance Rs. 7-8-0. One knowing typewriting preferred. Apply SHERIFF OF BOMBAY, High Court, Bombay. 3390

WANTED—Influential BUSINESS ORGANISERS and SALESMEN, with previous experience to travel throughout India to secure orders for a paying industry. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 825, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3313

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent HINDU COMPOUNDER for a Private Dispensary. Apply stating qualifications, past experience and terms to Box No. 855, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3417

WANTED.—An experienced GRADUATE with French as Second-Language for a local High School. Good prospects for a competent man. Please Apply to Box No. 853 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3415

WANTED—A GRADUATE to work as a SECRETARY for organising and working a socialistic club on the basis of Fabian Society. Pay from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100. Apply to Box No. 846, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3373

WANTED—CLERK with thorough English and Gujarati knowledge of correspondence for an Indian firm, only experienced man need apply, in his own hand-writing also stating salary, Hindu preferred. Apply Box No. 850, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3387

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.— one well experienced TYPIST with good knowledge of English. Pay Rs. 60 with good prospects to a really good man. Apply in own writing to Box No. 851 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3412

WANTED—For a steamer, a DOCTOR, holding a Diploma of Bombay Medical College and a CHIEF OFFICER, one having Master's certificate preferred. Apply to Box No. 856, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3422

WANTED An experienced and well qualified TEACHER to train up young children at Home. Persons whose mothertongue is Hindi need only apply stating terms to Mr. GOVINDLAL SHIVLAL MOTILAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay. 3419

WANTED—A Smart SALESMAN for piecegoods, hosiery, chemicals, glass-ware and sundries. Must be able to form new connections. Pay according to ability. Also a JUNIOR CLERK TYPIST wanted. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to Box No. 841, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3354

WANTED.—A MANAGER for the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Indian Co-op. Assn., Ltd., Ajmer, young and energetic and of active habits, with experience of grain business, knowledge of commercial accounts and correspondence and able to control staff, will be required to deposit Rs. 1,000 as cash security. Salary Rs. 100-10-150 with no allowances. Apply with copies of testimonials to. The HONORARY SECRETARY. 3409

WANTED for the Government Printing Press in the British East Africa Protectorate: 1 PRINTING MACHINE MINDER; 3 BOOK-BINDERS, preferably Christians on a three years' agreement. Salary Rs. 80 per month, rising by Rs. 5 to Rs. 120 per month with free passage. For further particulars apply in writing with copies of certificates to: MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents in India, East African Protectorates, Nicol Road, Bombay. 3401

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SERVICES of a young smart Madrasi Accountant, aged 26, open. Knows in addition correspondence and type-writing, etc. Willing to serve anywhere in India proper. Apply Box No. 852, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3413

WANTED

WANTED.—FIRMS or PERSONS willing to lay out Rs. 10,000 and above on sound security. Every investment returned with interest and profit. No risk. No botheration. Apply Box No. 647 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3376

WANTED—An experienced and Influential CANVASSER for Mill and Gin Stores. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150, according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 748, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2994

FOR SALE

ORDERS registered for apples—9lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, for Rs. 5, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O., Kulu, Punjab. 3068

INDIAN PATENT RIGHT for Machine that would bring good income. Apply CHIMANLAL BALABHAI CHOKSHI, Panchkuva, Ahmedabad. 3377

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY at Mahableshwar. For particulars apply to Mr. N. P. ENGINEER, C/o Messrs. PAYNE AND COMPANY, Solicitors, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 3327

EXPANDED METAL—For Sale at reduced rates, a quantity of Expanded Metal various Sizes and Mesh. Apply for particulars to Messrs. W. H. BRADY & CO. LTD., Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 3265

IN pleasure of Peace being signed we will sell our Chicago Long Distance Magneto, Telephones and Columbia Dry Cells at special reduced prices up to the end of September, 1919. Call for complete Catalogue and prices. CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO., P. O. Box 459, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telegrams: "CHIPHONE BOMBAY." 8

FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited to rent about 300 (three hundred) stables at Verli. For conditions and terms apply to K. T. MANGALDAS, Lamington Road c/o Sir Munguldass Nathubhoy's House. 3346

FOR SALE.—Two BUNGLOWS at Cumbala Hill. Separate offers. No brokers. Apply Box No. 818 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3292

SEEDS—GARDEN SEEDS.—Fresh stock of English vegetable and flower seeds, just received. Send for free price list. PESTONJI P. POCHA & SONS, 8, Napier Road, Poona. 3216

FOR SALE—SAILING BOAT, built in 1915, to carry cargo in harbour, 30ft. long by 8ft., moderate price. VICTORIA HOTEL, Princes Dock. 3418

FOR SALE.—Best English CITRIC and TARTARIC ACIDS packed in one cwt. wooden kegs. Apply to Messrs. BARIA and Co., "KY Buildings, Fort Street, Bombay. 3403

FOR SALE—10ft. LATHE Rs. 1,800, Drilling Machine, Steam Lorrie 16 Horse Portable Steam Engine, 38, Rustons Oil Engine BHARAT ENGINEERING COY., Cawnpore. 3405

FOR SALE—Well established "DISPENSING CHEMIST SHOP" with entire stock and complete furniture, situated on Sandhurst Road, Good paying locality, cheapest rent. The opportunity for Private Practitioner or Chemist. Apply or See personally, before 25th instant, to DOCTOR, House No. 18 3rd Parseewada, Girgaon. 3404

ENGLISH Canoe shaped VICTORIA and BAY WALER HORSE. Complete turn-out with harness for immediate sale. Price Rs. 2,250 net. No brokers and no offers. Wanted a 4 seater MOTOR CAR, costing upto Rs. 4,000. THE TABLET MANUFACTURING CO., 182, Ripon Road, Bombay.

ALL Architects and Engineers will be pleased to learn that we have received fresh supply of the best quality Ferro-Prussiate and Ferro Gallic papers and linens. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. W

ARE YOU IN NEED of anything, say, Ink, Nibs, Account Books, Papers, Envelopes, Pencils, Files, Pens, Drawing Instruments, etc.?—Phone No. one-four-five and we will attend to your needs at once. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 85, 110, 125, No. 8, Rs. 100	115
Oliver No. 3, Brief Size	125
American Rebuilt Oliver 5, B. S. and Tab.	175
Remington, 10, Visible, Rs. 190, 200, 210.	225
Gujerati Remington No. 9, good as new.	225
American Rebuilt Oliver No. 9, 2 Colours.	.....
American Rebuilt Remington 10, Visible.	.....

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
pp. Petit Institute Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET;

TO BE LET—LAL BANGLOW on Gundvi side, at Andheri, to a Vegetarian Hindu family. Apply to POONSEE DEVSEE, Chich Bunder Road, during office hours. 3345

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 2-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-3
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REUTERS, LIMITED.

THE CENSORSHIP on cables will be ABOLISHED as from Midnight on WEDNESDAY, July 23rd, after which REUTERS registered telegraphic addresses and codes will again be available for public use. 3390

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 2,000 tons of THAMES SANDY RUBBLE eminently suitable for road making, now lying at No. 10 Berth Alexandra Dock. Ten per cent. of purchase money to be deposited with offer, such deposit to be liable to forfeit in the event of total purchase price accepted not being paid within 48 hours of acceptance of offer.

Purchaser must remove the Rubble within five days of acceptance of offer, such removal not to commence until after completion of purchase price.

Director, Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

Sealed Tenders to be submitted to the Director, Royal Indian Marine enclosed in covers superscribed "Tender for Rubble."

D. F. VINES,
Captain, O.B.E., R.I.M.
Actg. Director, Royal Indian Marine. 3398

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LAHORE.

NOTICE having been given of the loss of Policy No. 13272 of the life of Mr. S. V. Datar, a duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

MANAGER.
Lahore 10th July, 1919. 3410

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of August, 1919, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time) when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:—

1. That the Memorandum of Association submitted to this meeting, and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof and copies whereof have been sent to the Shareholders, be and the same is hereby approved, and that pursuant to the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, section 12, the Company's constitution be altered by substituting such memorandum of association with extended objects as therein set forth for the existing Memorandum of Association of the Company, copies whereof have been sent to the Shareholders, and that the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to apply to the Court to confirm this resolution under the said act.
2. That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof and copies whereof have been sent to the Shareholders be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing articles thereof.
3. That the capital of the Company be increased to Rs. 2 crores by the creation of 1,00,000 new shares of Rs. 100 each.
4. That the said 1,00,000 new shares be offered in the first instance at a premium of Rs.*50 per share to the members of the Company at the rate of one new share for each share held at present such of the new shares as are not taken up in this proportion by the members to be allotted to applicants (being Shareholders) as the Directors may deem fit.
5. That the sum of Rs. 25 per share be payable on application and that the balance be paid by 3 instalments of Rs. 25 each, the calls being made at intervals of not less than one month; and that the new shares rank for dividend from the 1st January 1920.

Such of the Resolutions as may be passed by the required majority will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened and of which notice will be given to the Shareholders by advertisement in one English and one Vernacular paper as provided by the Article 141.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1919.
By Order of the Board,
A. G. GRAY,
Acting Manager.
3414

THE PLANET MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company No. 43a, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of August, 1919 at 4 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors Report and Audited Balance Sheet and profit and loss account for the 15 months ending 31st March, 1919
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Ardeseer Jamsetji Wadia as an additional Director to the Board.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th day of July, 1919 to 12th day of August, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
AHMED RAHIM & SON.
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1919.

N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after the 15th day of August, 1919, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on SATURDAY, the 26th July, 1919, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last given address. 3371

HORSES FOR SALE.

GREY MARE 15.1, 7 years old, broken to both saddles and has been driven in Harness, very good across country, good jumper. Has played Polo; believed sound. Owner has gone home. Can be inspected at Julius Gove's stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla. 3374

NOTICE.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR THOSE REQUIRING HEALTHY RESIDENTIAL FLATS OR FOR ANY ONE DESIRING TO START A FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

TO LET—A big handsome BUILDING at Chowpaty at the foot of Sandhurst Bridge, commanding an excellent sea view. It will be ready within a few months and will be fitted up throughout with electric lights and fans and with the most modern sanitary arrangements. It has four residential blocks on each storey and big shops on the ground floor with two commodious motor garages and mezanine floors.

Eminently suitable for a fashionable hotel. For rent, etc., apply at the PREMISES. 3284

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Plans and Specifications
OF
Houses Suitable for Occupation by the Working Classes
BY
A. E. MIRAMS, F.S.I., F.S.A., F.R.S.I.,
Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay.

Obtainable from the Government Book Depot, Poona. or the usual Govt. Agents at a nominal price of Rs. 2-8-0 net, per copy.

Every Factory owner should have a copy of this book.

NOTICE.

HINDU MAHOMEDAN JOINT RELIEF FUND OF 1893.

A MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the above fund will be held at the OFFICE of Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEVANDAS, 5-7, Hummum Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of July, 1919, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to decide as to the final disposal of the surplus fund in the hands of the undersigned. Subscribers are requested to attend the said meeting.

Intimation of the Meeting has already been given by notices to individual Subscribers by post cards.

N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEVANDAS.
Bombay, 19th July, 1919. 3411

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

WEEKLY POSTAL EXPRESS DELHI TO BOMBAY IN CONNECTION WITH THE MAIL STEAMER.

EVERY FRIDAY, until further notice, accommodation will be provided for a limited number of First and Second Class passengers on the Postal Express leaving Delhi at 8-50 a.m. in connection with the Weekly Mail Steamer leaving Bombay on Saturdays:—

The timings are as under:—

			H.	M.
Delhi	.....	Dep.	8	50
Muttra Junction	.....	,,	11	12
Bayana	.....	,,	12	33
Kotah Junction	.....	,,	16	43
Rutlam	.....	,,	21	14
Baroda	.....	,,	1	42
Bombay	.....	Arr.	9	50

The Postal Express runs direct to the Ballard Pier, Bombay, alongside the Steamer.

Connection is maintained at Delhi with the undermentioned trains:—

No. 4 Down leaving Peshawar at 7-30 hours Thursday.

No. 86 Down leaving Lahore at 20-0 hours. Thursday.

A Restaurant Car is provided throughout from Delhi.

The number of seats in the train is strictly limited, and they will be allotted by the STATION SUPERINTENDENT, DELHI only, to whom application should be made at least 48 hours before the departure time of the train. Seats will be allotted strictly in accordance with priority of applications.

Passengers are requested to label their luggage for Ballard Pier, Bombay.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 12th July, 1919. 3218

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE.

PRIVATE OFFERS are invited on behalf of Mr. CHOONILAL JIWANDAS, the surviving executor of the last Will and testament of the late Mr. JAGMOHANDAS VANDRAVANDAS BHAISETH for the sale of the following property, situate at Mahableshwar and known as "Green Wood." Any person desiring to purchase the said property is required to sign with his name and address the form of tender attached to the conditions of sale copy whereof can be obtained from Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors to the executor at their office at the Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

The offer must be sealed and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 (which deposit shall be returned, if the offer is not accepted) as provided by the conditions and must be submitted to Mr. N. P. Engineer, C/o Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors, The Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay, not later than 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, the 5th day of August, 1919.

The Executor does not undertake to accept the highest or any offer.

The two pieces of land described hereunder were purchased by the late Mr. Jagmohandas Vandrawandas Bhaiseth in 1895 who built a Bungalow thereon at the cost of about Rs. 1,25,000. The Bungalow consists of a drawing room, four bed rooms with bath rooms attached two verandahs and a kitchen. There are also servants' quarters consisting of eight rooms and two verandahs, stables with four stalls, a coach house and grooms quarters.

SCHEDULE.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate and lying at Mahableswar in the village of Shindolla, Taluka Javli, Zilla Satara, registered by the Mamlatdar of Javli under Revision Survey No. 2, containing by admeasurement about 14 acres and 21 Gunthas and bounded on the East by a Road to Babington Point from Satara Road on the South by a forest on the West by a Forest and on the North by a Plot bearing Revision Survey No. 9.

SECOND:—All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage tenements and dwelling house standing thereon lying at Mahableshwar in the village of Shindola, Taluka Javli, Zilla Satara, registered by the Mamlatdar of Javli, under Revision Survey No. 27 and containing by admeasurement about 15 acres and bounded on the East by a Forest on the South by a Forest on the West by a Road leading to Babington Point and a Plot bearing Revision Survey No. 28 and on the North by a Forest.

Dated this 17th day of July, 1919.
PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Chunilal Jiwandas the surviving Executor of the last Will of the late Mr. Jagmohandas Vandravandas Bhaiseth. 3326

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

Re: Estate of REHMATBAI, widow of Khoja Alimahomed Bhimji ... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed REHMATBAI, widow of Khoja Alimahomed Bhimji, late of Sadar Bazar, Poona, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased, who died at Bombay on the 24th day of April, 1916, and Probate of whose will having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction to Gulamhusein Esmail and Karmalibhai Bhimji, two of the executors named in the said Will, reserving the right of Esmailbhai Kassam Sajan, the 3rd executor to come in and apply for Probate, on the 21st day of June, 1919, are hereby required to send in their claims to the undersigned within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said Executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1919.
GULAMHUSEIN ESMAIL,
Homji Hall, Mazagon.
KARMALI BHIMJI,
Sadar Bazar, Poona.
3424

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 2162 OF 1919.

(1) PESTONJI BAPUJI WADIA, of Bombay Parsi, Merchant, residing at Bandora, (2) DOSSABHOY ARDESIR CAMA, of Bombay, Parsi, Broker, residing at Hughes Road, (3) TEHMURUS RUSTOMJI NAVROJI CAMA, of Bombay Parsi, now in Europe by his constituted attorney the said Dossabhoy Ardesir Cama, for themselves and on behalf of all other shareholders of the Simplex Mills Company, Ltd., except defendants Nos. 1 to 7 ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(2) Sir SHAPURJI BURJORJI BROACHA, Knight, of Bombay Parsi, Merchant, residing at Khetwadi, (2) FRAMROZE EDULJI DINSHAW, of Bombay Parsi, Solicitor, residing at Malabar Hill, (3) JAMES HERBERT DUNKERLEY, of Bombay, European Merchant, having his place of business in the Fort, (4) PHIROZE CURSETJI SETHNA, of Bombay, Parsi, Merchant, residing within the Fort, (5) MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, of Bombay, Hindu, Merchant, residing at Girgaum, (6) DOSSABHOY MANEKJI WADIA, of Bombay, Parsi, Merchant, residing at Malabar Hill, the defendants 1 to 6 being the Directors of the said Simplex Mills Company Ltd., (7) D. M. WADIA & CO., the Agents of the Simplex Mills Company Ltd., a firm, carrying on business within the Fort, (8) The SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, Limited, a Joint Stock Company, having its registered office within the Fort ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt in Chamber on the 21st day of July 1919, Notice is hereby given under Order 1 Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the plaintiffs abovenamed on behalf of themselves and all other shareholders of the Simplex Mills Co., Ltd., (except defendants Nos. 1 to 7 abovenamed) have filed on the said 21st day of July 1919 this suit in this Hon'ble Court against the defendants abovenamed praying as follows:—

(a) That Defendants Nos. 1 to 7 may be ordered to pay to the Company the sum Rs. 6 lacs distributed to the shareholders as interim dividend in June, 1918.
(b) That Defendants Nos. 1 to 7 or some of them may be ordered to pay to the Company the said sums of Rs. 2,76,036 and Rs. 3 lacs respectively referred to in paras 10 and 9 of the plaint herein.
(c) That the Defendants Nos. 1 to 7 or some of them may be ordered to pay to the Company the cotton and yarn transactions referred to in paras 11 and 12 of the plaint herein.
(d) That for the purposes aforesaid all necessary enquiries may be made accounts taken and directions given.
(e) That the Defendants Nos. 1 to 7 may be restrained by an Order and injunction of this Honourable Court from entering into any wagering and speculative transactions in cotton or other commodities of the character referred to in para 11 of the said plaint.
(f) That the Defendants 1 to 7 may be restrained by an Order and injunction of this Honourable Court from mortgaging the assets of the Company pending the disposal of this suit.
(g) That such further or other reliefs may be awarded to the plaintiffs as the circumstances of the case may require.
(h) That defendants Nos. 1 to 7 may be ordered to pay the plaintiffs costs of this suit.

and the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for the 22nd day of September, 1919.
Dated this 22nd day of July, 1919.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
(Sd.) K A. BHOJWANI.

The 22nd day of July, 1919.
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
3423

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 343 of 1919

Re. KAIKHASRU MANCHERSHAW MADON, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, carrying on business at Hornby Road in the name of Cash Chemists and at Mayo Road in the name of Indo-Foreign Agency, residing at Lower Colaba, within the Fort, Bombay, an adjudged Insolvent. EXPARTE—Messrs. RAMDAS SANGATDAS, a firm, Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Kaikhasru Munchershaw Madon has been this day duly adjudged to have committed act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 21st day of July, 1919.

W. J. HOWARD,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Bombay, this 22nd day of July, 1919.

3406

NOTIFICATION OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai MURZAN, wife of MIR AKBAR SADULLA has contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our client free from all incumbrances.

All persons having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay Within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of perpetual Fazendari tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house erected, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Island of Bombay, fronting on the Western side o Bengalpura or Oomerkhady Second Row now called Tandel Street, containing by admeasurement three hundred and sixty-seven four upon nine square yards or thereabouts in the Registration District of Bombay and bears Collector's New Survey No. 3107 and is assessed by the Municipal Commissioner formerly under No. 8, then under No. 7 and now bearing B Ward No. 3298 Street No. 144-148 Tandel Street and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Tandel Street, or Bengalpura or Oomerkhady Second Row, on or towards the West by the Mahomedan burial ground belonging to the Khoja Caste, on or towards the North the property belonging to Ismail Mahomed and on or towards the South by the house of Khoja Moolji Rahim.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1919.

121, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3421

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JAFFERBHAI RANMAL CHINIKAMWALA of Bombay, Khoja inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any interest or claim of whatsoever kind or nature in or to the said property or any part thereof are, therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, attorneys for the Purchaser, at their office in Mercantile Bank Buildings, 52, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay, within 14 days of the date hereof. In default the sale will be completed on the expiration of the said period, and all interests and claims, if any, in or to the said property or any part thereof of which no notice shall have been so received will be considered as relinquished and waived

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of freehold land together with the buildings standing thereon, situate on the Northern side of Gowalia Tank Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 653 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Bombay along with other lands under Old No. 433 New No. A/2315, Old Survey No. 57 and New Survey No. 7060 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D. Ward No. 3392 and Street No. 55 and bounded on or towards the East by the property belonging to the Trustees of Bai Soonabai Hirji Agiary, on or towards the West by the strip of land five feet wide covenanted to be kept open by Dhunjibhai Framji Contractor and beyond that by other property of the said Dhunjibhai Framji Contractor, on or towards the North by the property of the said Dhunjibhai Framji and his wife Jerbai and Nusserwanji Kaikhashreo and on or towards the South by the Gowalia Tank Road.

Dated this 21st day of July, 1919.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3389

THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MAHOMED EBRAHIM, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, a Muccadum a widower .....Deceased.

1. ISMAIL EBRAHIM and (2) ABDUL HOOSEIN EBRAHIM, the brothers of the abovenamed deceased of Bombay Khoja, Mahomedan inhabitants, merchants, both residing at Doongri Street in the Town and Island of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fifth day of July, in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Nineteen and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B PATEL,

The 5th day of July, 1919.

Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

3407

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NOWROJEE HORMUSJEE, of Bombay, Parsi has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land together with the messuage, or bungalow standing thereon, situate at Versova, in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette, in the Taluka of Salsette, Thana District, containing by admeasurement 25¼ gunthas or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under part of Survey No. 82 and known as building site No. 22 and bounded on the East by the road beyond it the unoccupied land out of Survey No. 82 and beyond the land Survey No. 59, on the West by the Sea-coast on the North by building site No. 23, on the South by building site No. 21 and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 21st day of July, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3400

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND AND PEARL JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the Simplex Mill Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and risk of Messrs. Mangaljee and Co., the following very valuable ornaments:

2 pairs of Bangles set with valuable white diamonds.
2 pairs of bangles set with large round white pearls.
1 pair of pearl raifuls.
1 necklace of one string of very valuable white round pearls.
1 gold ring set with large white diamond.
On account of the concerned:—
4 gold bangles.
The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BLACK SHELL SHAWLS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the parties concerned:—

B.E.K.H.O.R. 2054 No. 218-219 equal to 2 bales. 200 dozens Black Shell Shawls, 31in. by 5iin.
B.E.K.H.O.R. 2054 No. 221-223 equal to 3 bales. 300 dozens Black Shell Shawls, 31in. by 5iin.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 27th July, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Crawford Market, behind the Sitaram Building, 'Grant House' Paltan Road very valuable and handsome furniture made to order by Roberts Wimbridge, McKenzie and Devji Canji's furniture very rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, large sliding dining table arm and without arm chairs, mirror back side board, dumbwaiters, rich carpets, electric table and hall lamps, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs rich cabinets, fancy figures, revolving top writing tables, glass door and revolving book cases, Singapore cane furniture, rich engravings, large lot of pictures hat stands, verandah benches, single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables square and round teapoys marble top tables, Singer Sewing machines, Ramchandra's Harmonium, ice boxes Master's Voice Gramophone with records, aluminium utensils. Garden pots. fowl houses, etc., etc., the property of J. Walker Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 bay mare, quiet, young, sound, in excellent condition.
1 20-22 h.p., 4 cylinder, 4 seater, Flander Car, Bosch Magneto, in good working order.
1 8-10 h.p. single cylinder. 4 seater, De Dion Car, Bosch Magneto, new tyres and tubes, Stephney, new hood screen, etc., complete in working order.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 23rd July, 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY, AT 3 P.M.
BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL STOCK IN TRADE OF THE MANOHAR VASTRA BHANDAR AT PARUKHWADI, GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

Under instructions from Pestonji Edulji Dalal Esq. the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Messrs. Mangesh Narayen Tilve and Baburao Krishnarao Nadkerni traded as "The Manohar Vastra Bhandar," under the name of Messrs. Nadkerni Tilve and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd July 1919 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Nos. 135/137, Parukhwadi of Mr. Limji M. Parukh, at Girgaum Back Road, all the stock in trade of "The Manohar Vastra Bhandar" Stores, consisting of:—

Cotton, silk and woolen piece goods, Lady's sarees, perfumery, hair oils, umbrellas, hosiery, toilet requisities and miscellaneous articles, etc.

A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BUNCHES OF PEARLS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dinshawji Bhikhaji Khan & Co., and on a/c Javeri Motichand Kastoorchand, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 28th July, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort.

2 bunches of 11 strings, containing 63 pearls, weighing 69 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. wil be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MODY & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS
Medows Street, Fort opposite New Share Bazaar.

AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, THE 23RD DAY OF JULY, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. MODY & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of July, 1919, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). in their Auction Rooms in Medows Street, Fort, opposite The New Share Bazar (where the furniture has been removed for sale), the following:—

Dining table, dining chairs, dumbwaiter cabinet, dressing chest of drawers and tables, marble wash hand table with set, mirror almirahs, writing tables, low chairs, teapoys, show case reclining sofa, clothes basket, hatstand, cash box, hanging gown press, dressing mirror, side table, hanging lamp, large teakwood box, easel, phonograph with records, carpet, revolving bookstand, garden chairs, etc.

The property of the late Mr. J. Kingsley and others.

Property is on view.

MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1919.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1288.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES FANCY WHITE DHOTEES.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Sha. Jivabhoy Vadilal of Champa Gully.—

10 packages Fancy White Dhotees No. 905 Ralli's goods.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!
OF THE
GREAT MILITARY MYSTERY SERIAL
PEARL OF THE ARMY
FEATURING.
PEARL WHITE
EPISODE 13TH.
"SAVED FROM THE DEEP"
This is a thriller if ever there was one with Adams and the Silent Menace in divers' suits fighting under water.
EPISODE 14TH.
"THE FLAG DESPOILER"
Characterised by more thrills and greater thrills than ever before attempted. The 14th episode moves fact as the story reaches its conclusion. The identity of the Silent Menace is disclosed and the love interest of the serial brought to a satisfactory end.
EPISODE 15TH.
"A NATION'S GRATITUDE."
Pearl gains love's own reward.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY AT 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
PRIZE SHOWS.
SATURDAY and SUNDAY at 5-15.
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
NEXT WEEK.
NEW SUPER SERIAL
The Mystery of The Double Cross
Featuring MOLLY KING.

GAIETY CINEMA
NO DANCE
The Terrier & The Child
A
story full of tears and laughter, the joy, passion and sadness of humanity
With
A Roaring Comic
1 SHOW AT 6-45
PRICES AS USUAL
Commencing Thursday, 24th July:
THREE & THREE
ECCENTRIC COMEDIANS
UNIQUE COMEDY CONCEPTION
INTRODUCING THEIR ORIGINAL FREAK DANCE

AMUSEMENTS.

PROBABLY YOU ARE AWARE HOW LARGELY IS THE
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)
patronised at present by the high-class Society and the aristocratic circle—both European and Indian—of the City.
Dense crowds of well-known families, including many eminent citizens of Bombay have visited during the last four days this centrally situated popular Picture-Mahal and have congratulated the Management on securing a Film of the superb class of
"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"
type—the most finished and the most elaborate Production of the famous Pathe Freres.
From the very first reel your interest in the Story rivets you, as it were, on the Screen.
It is a charming, beautiful Masterpiece Film, produced with the help of an all-star Cast—Sustained by no less than 3000 Actors—and got up at the cost of a fabulously huge sum of money.
Pray glance at to-day's "Times of India," for some more information.
A LUKE COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.
Four Shows to-night—5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIERE PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
TO-NIGHT
PATHE'S BEST PRODUCTION
"TODAY"
Miss Reed says
TODAY
is the BEST picture she ever starred in.
Mr. Rapf, the producer, says
TODAY
is one of the two best pictures he ever made.
Pathe' says
TODAY
is a very great picture—that's why we bought it at a record price.
Expert critics and noted film men say
TODAY
is one of the very greatest pictures ever made;
IN 7 BIG PARTS.

"Of all her varied triumphs on screen and stage, Florence Reed has never surpassed that in 'Today'. It is an attraction which no exhibitor can afford to overlook.—*Exhibitors Trade Review.*

"'Today' is one of the biggest things that has been done on the screen."—*New York Tribune.*

"I regard 'Today' as the vindication of the motion picture."—*Ada Patterson in the New York American.*

"'Today' makes an exceedingly dramatic picture—one of the strongest of the year."—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

"The story of 'Today' is told by an artist, visualized on the screen by an artist, presented by artists and photographed by artists."—*Motion Picture News.*

"The exhibitor can certainly bank on 'Today' for big results and make the most glowing promises through the medium of his advertising."—*Motography.*

PATHE GAZETTE.
NOTICE
Owing to tremendous cost of this film, our prices will be raised for one week as follows:—
Boxes Rs. 10; Sofa Seats Rs. 2-8; Balcony Seats Rs. 2; Reserved Seats Rs. 1-4; 1st Class As. 12; 2nd Class As. 6 and 3rd Class As. 3.
TIME:
7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m., daily; Saturdays, Sundays, and Bank Holidays Matinee 5 p.m.
EXTRA SHOW on Sunday, 3-30 p.m.

To-Night & Every Night during this Week.
SEE
The second instalment (Episodes 4, 5 & 6) of the latest Universal Serial
"THE LURE OF THE CIRCUS"
The greatest film show on earth, featuring
EDDIE POLO
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
(TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.)
3 Shows Nightly 7, 8-45 & 10-30. Extra Show at 5-15 every day. Prices slightly advanced

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIERE PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
SATURDAY NEXT
PATHE'S PEERLESS FEARLESS GIRL
PEARL WHITE
WITH
WARNER OLAND
IN
THE LIGHTNING RAIDER.
PATHE'S SUPREME SERIAL OFFERING
WATCH FOR FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Under the direction of Maurice E. Bandmann
EDGAR WARWICK
PRESENTS THE
THIRD EDITION
OF
VANITY FAIR
TONIGHT IS THE LAST OPPORTUNITY OF SEEING THE THIRD EDITION
FOURTH EDITION TOMORROW
INCLUDING:—
"ROSE PETALS"
AND
"GEMS FROM FAUST"
SPECIAL MATINEE ON SUNDAY AT 5-30.
Plans at Rose & Co. up to 6 p.m.; after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
CINEMA SHOW at 6-30 p.m. daily.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
One of the Finest productions of
W. A. BRADY
"THE TENTH CASE"
A fascinating Film strong of astounding Dramatic interest.
"THE TENTH CASE"
THE STORY OF A CRIME
which has been THE TALK OF NEW YORK introducing a
UNIQUE COURT SCENE
PERFECT ACTING!
PERFECT STAGING!
PERFECT PHOTOGRAPHY!

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.
THE MOST POPULAR AND BEST KNOWN OF ALL ENGLISH ACTRESSES.
ELLEN TERRY
In a stirring 6 Reel drama.
"HER GREATEST PERFORMANCE"
The story of a famous retired actress who used her great powers of impersonation to save her son from false imprisonment.
This picture was shown, by Command, before QUEEN ALEXANDRA at Marlborough House.

ELASTIC Bitumen Enamel
(BLACK ANTI-CORROSIVE PAINT)
Mixed Ready for use.
For preservation of Iron and Steel Plant from Rust and Decay.
MORE EFFECTIVE THAN RED LEAD.
Write for descriptive circular to—
BOMBAY TRADING CO
Baria Building, Pydownie, Bombay.

GRAND REDUCTION.
PEACE CELEBRATION SALE.
Only for a few Days.
Commencing 1st August.
Thousands of GENUINE OPTIMUS and other patent Stoves for cooking, soldering, heating, brazing, vulcanizing, etc., of the latest NOVELTIES.
Don't miss this golden opportunity.
Mofussil Orders Promptly Executed,
BHARAT STOVE DEPOT.
OPP. MAJESTIC CINEMA, GIRGAUM.
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. Tara via Negapatam, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.
Meeting of the University Senate, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-45 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 24.

The Sholapur Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd. Extraordinary General Meeting, Tamarind Lane, 1-15 p.m.
Lecture by the Rev. Father R. Zimmermann on the "History of Vedic Literature," Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-45 p.m.
Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra. S. S. Kolya via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m.
Mails for Muscat, Bunder-Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrain, Bushire, Charbar, Pasni and Gwadur will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 4-0 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 3-0 p.m. on that date.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	16	30	18	0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11	0	20	30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	15	10	00
Madras Mail	8	40	21	20
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Poona Express	19	40	7	45
Delhi Express	8	30	2	0

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Northern Express	12	0	17	
Gujarat Mail	8	25	24	45
Kathiawar Express	7	47	21	
Fast Passenger	21	10	7	

HARIKIRTAN.

In connection with the Tilak Birthday Celebration, Kirtankar, Mr. Rashinkar Boa, will perform "Hari-kirtan" in the Morarji Gokuldas Hall at 10 p.m. (S. T.), to-day.

ENTERTAINMENT TO DRS. SATHYE AND VELKER.

To-morrow at 7-30 p.m., at Mrs. Benabai Jayakar's Bungalow, Dadar, the Indian Labour League will give a Pan-supari party to Drs. Sathye and Velkar, who are proceeding to England.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Censorship in India on foreign telegrams, both inward and outward, will cease at midnight on July 23rd, after which date telegrams in plain language or private and commercial codes will be accepted to all destinations.

CITY'S DEATH ROLL.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay on Monday was 153 as compared to 92 on the corresponding day of last year and 88 in 1917. Small-pox registered 1 attack and cholera 5 attacks and 1 death.

PROF. V. G KALE'S LECTURE ON INDIAN CURRENCY.

Under the auspices of the Wilson College Historical Society, a lecture will be delivered to-day at 4 p.m. in the College Hall, Chowpatty, by Prof. V. G. Kale, on "Indian Currency." Prof. P. A. Wadia will preside.

EXCISE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr Aston, Chief Excise Inspector Talyarkhan charged one Virtal Laxuman with unlicensed possession of 15 tolas of opium found on his person, while searched on suspicion by an Excise peon, on Monday at Sandhurst Road.
The accused pleaded guilty and said that he was addicted to eating opium and so he kept opium in his possession.
The accused was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 25 or, in default, to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

TO RECEIVE FOUR STRIPES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Aston, Sub-Inspector Hasan Ali charged Babu Mathura, a minor, aged 15, with the theft of some old clothes valued at Rs. 15 from a bag on board the s. s. Hantscastle.
It appeared that the accused on Monday went on board the ship and entered the servants' quarters. There, he opened a bag and was about to remove the clothes while he was caught red-handed by Mr. Norton, the Third Engineer.
The accused pleaded guilty and was convicted. Mr. D'Cruz, pleader, appearing for the accused, said that the accused was quite a young boy and had a relative, his brother, present in the Court to stand security for him. So he prayed for a lenient punishment. His Worship sentenced the accused to receive four stripes.

THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Radiant Club Ambulance Branch classes in First Aid, Home Nursing and Home Hygiene for Males and Females will be conducted in the Charni Road Municipal School, opposite Dr. Bhalchandra, Girgaum, on every Saturday for females (in Marathi) and every Sunday for males (in English), commencing from Saturday, the 26th, and Sunday the 27th July, 1919, respectively.
The course in each of the subjects will be Theoretical and Practical lasting for about 12 lectures. The successful candidates will be granted Association's certificate. Classes are open free to all without distinction of caste and creed. All desirous to join the class are requested to register their names with the class secretaries by attending the first lecture on the above day, at 3 p.m. (S. T.).
Arrangements, if possible to conduct classes in First Aid and Home Nursing in Gujarati and English for ladies only, will be made if sufficient number of applications are received by the Secretaries of the Radiant Club at the following address: 184, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay No. 4.

DEATH OF A HINDOO.

ASSAULTED WITH BAMBOO.

The Acting Coroner, Mr. A. R. King, held an inquest touching the death of Dhondu Tukaram, aged about 32, residing at Modi Khana with his cousin, Laxman Genu. On the 20th July at about midnight the deceased was sleeping outside his cousin's room when it is alleged five persons named Ariun Gopal Atmaram, Genu, Rama Gopal, Mahadu Gopal and Mahadu Agri, assaulted him with a bamboo; when the deceased's cousins went to his help they also were assaulted. The deceased died in the G. T. Hospital on Monday evening. Ariun and Atmaram were arrested, but the other three have disappeared. The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries caused by blows given by persons named above.

THE WAYS OF THE C. I. D.

ATTEMPT TO MISREPRESENT MR. GANDHI.

Swami Shraddhananda writes to us:—
The following correspondence is very important and interesting too. I hope you will kindly give it a corner in your esteemed daily.

The Delhi C.I.D. Police is as different from the Punjab C.I.D. Force as day is from night. At Lahore I was always surrounded by half a dozen C.I.D.'s and God knows what sensational reports they have been making against me. But at Delhi, whenever any reports about my doings were made, they tried to get at the truth by enquiring direct from me, either by letter or by word of mouth. The following correspondence is a sample of our mutual relations.

LETTER I.

"D. O. D., Delhi, 22/5/19.

Dear Swamiji Maharaj,—I shall be much obliged it you kindly let me know per bearer, whether Mr. Kanti Prashad Sinha formerly Printer of "Vijaya" has written to you lately as to where he is now and what he is doing, whether he has been able to get passage to England.
2. Did Mr. Paranjpye of Poona pay you a visit during the last two days? With pardons

Yours most obediently,
SAT NARAIN, Inspector, C.I.D.

LETTER II.

"Delhi, May 22nd, 1919.

Dear Lala Satya Narayanaji,—In reply to your D. O.
1. The former printer of "Vijya" was known as Tarini Prasada Sinha and not Kanti Prasada Sinha. He went over to Bombay before the end of March and has not been heard of by me since that date.
2. Mr. Paranjpye of Poona never paid a visit to me—neither during the last two days, nor at any date before that.

Sincerely yours,
SHRADDHANANDA.

A few days after this Mr. Satyanarayana came to me and gave me the statement of Saraswatigir, (the Sadhu boy of 13, who was caned at the Delhi Prison on April 18th last) to read and asked my opinion about it. That statement was in English and signed by a Deputy Inspector of the Gurgaon District (Punjab). It was prefaced with the remark that the statement had been got out of Saraswatigir by using all means in their power. Mr. Satya Narayana and his seniors, probably, considered all the allegations against me to be false, and, therefore, did not trouble me about them. But they wanted to find out the truth of the boy's allegations against Manatma Gandhi.
The following correspondence will show the facts as regards those allegations.

LETTER III.

"Delhi, 29/5/19."

Sanwal Ram alias Saraswatigir, S/o Devki Nandan, Brahman of Basad, P. S. Chura, Dt. Shekhawati, Jaipur State—chela of Balramgiri, Faqir of Benares—aged about 13 to 14.
He stated that he lived with Mr. Gandhi for seven months, together with his 'gurubhais' Jainarain and Chandarlal, in the Dharamshala of Phulchand Bhagwandas, near the railway station, Bombay. They all were sent by Mr. Gandhi to Delhi with instructions about 1½ months before Hartal that is 30-3-19.
M. Gandhi had prepared a number of such boys to wander over the country to give lectures.
Above submitted to Swami Shraddhanandji Maharaj, as verbally decided, for verification from Mr. Gandhi.

SAT NARAIN, Inspector Police,

I wrote to Mahatma Gandhi and after hearing from him the following correspondence ensued:—

LETTER IV.

"17, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi, 3rd June, 1919

Dear Lala Satyanarayana, I sent a copy of your note dated 22-5-19 anent statement of Saraswatigir to Mahatma M. K. Gandhi. Here is his reply:—
'I have no recollection of Sanwalram alias Saraswatigir. I have never instructed 'or asked him or any one else to go to Delhi or any other place and to deliver lectures, nor have I prepared a boy or man to wander about the country in order to give lectures. Please repudiate in my name to every one concerned, the statement that I have inspired any body to deeds such as those that have happened in the Punjab.'
I think it is the plain duty of the Superintendent C.I.D. (Delhi) to move the Gurgaon authorities to take steps against those who got that statement out of the boy Saraswatigir and to furnish me with a true copy of his statement.
Deputy Superintendent Khan Bahadur Abdullah's man came to me on the evening of May 31st and asked whether one Azizuddeen, Pleader of Barrielly, had come to see me on 16th May last.
Of course, the allegation was false, but I told him to tell K. B. Abdullah to write to me whenever he wanted any information and I would write a plain reply to the same. After that no writing has come from K. B. Abdullah.

Yours Sincerely,
SHRADDHANANDA."

LETTER V.

"June 3rd, 1919.

Dear Sir,—The following letter was addressed and sent to Mr. Satyanarayana, C.I.D., Police Inspector, by me, but my man came back with the intelligence that Mr. Satyanarayana had gone on leave. I am therefore, forwarding it to you.
It will be a favour if you kindly supply me with a true copy of Saraswatigir's statement, because the matter is very serious from the point of view of Mahatma Gandhi's 'Satyagraha" movement.

Yours, faithfully,
SHRADDHANANDA SANYASI.

To—Mr. P. L. Orde, C.I.D., Police Superintendent, Delhi."

LETTER VI.

"C.I.D., Delhi. Dated Delhi, the 5th June 1919.

Dear Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 3rd June, 1919, asking for a copy of the statement made by Saraswatigir, I shall advise you to apply to the District Magistrate of Gurgaon. I am not in a position to supply you with a copy of the statement.

Yours, faithfully,
P. L. ORDE,
Superintendent of Police.

To Swami Shradhanand Sanyasi, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi."

On receipt of the above reply, the following letter was despatched in a registered cover:—

"No. 17, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi, June 13th, 1919.

Dear Sir,—A statement of the Sadhu boy Saraswatigir, who had been whipped at Delhi and who was afterwards arrested by the Gurgaon Police, was shown to me by the Delhi C.I.D. The statement purported to have been taken by a Police Inspector or Sub-Inspector of the Gurgaon Police Force.
In that statement appeared several false allegations against me and against Mahatma M. K. Gandhaji, which were shewn by me to be untrue. I hope, to the satisfaction of the Delhi C.I.D. The allegations were very serious and, therefore, I asked Mr. P. L. Orde, C.I.D., Superintendent of Police, Delhi, to furnish me with a true copy of Saraswatigir's statement. He replied that he was "not in a position to supply" me "with a copy of the statement" and that I should apply to you for the same.
I apply to you, therefore, for a true copy of the said statement. The charges of copying can be realized by sending the copy per V.P.P., for the amount spent on the same. I hope, that, in the interests of justice, you will kindly order a true copy of Saraswatigir's statement to be furnished to me at an early date, at the address given at the top of the letter.

Yours, faithfully,
SHRADDHANANDA SANYASI.

To,—The District Magistrate, Gurgaon."
I left Delhi on the night of July 10th and up to that time neither an acknowledgement nor a reply had come from the District Magistrate of Gurgaon.
I hear that the boy Saraswatigir has not only been released, but has been enrolled in the C.I.D., and goes round preaching in the name of Mahatma Gandhi.

SHRADDHANANDA SANYASI.

PROTEST AGAINST VAGARIES OF WATER DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC MEETING TO BE HELD IN AUGUST.

Owing to loud and crying complaints of the deficient water supply of the city, a mass meeting will be held under the auspices of the Municipal Reform Association in August next on the date to be fixed hereafter to protest against the vagaries of the Water Department and inefficiency of the water engineer.
Those members of the public who are affected by the deficient water supply, are requested to communicate with the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalkar, at 316, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

LATE MAHARAJAH OF BHAVNAGAR.

GONDAL CITIZENS' CONDOLENCES.

GONDAL, July 20.

A representative meeting of the citizens of Gondal was held this afternoon in the local Gujarati school building, with the Dewan Saheb in the chair, to give expression to their grief at the sad and untimely demise of H. H. Sir Bhavsinhji, the late Maharaja of Bhavnagar.
The following resolution was passed, empowering the Chairman to communicate the same to the bereaved Royal family of Bhavnagar:—
"The citizens of Gondal assembled in a public meeting express their deep sorrow at the sad and untimely death of H. H. the Maharaja Shree Bhavsinhji of Bhavnagar, of whose boyhood Gondal had the pleasantest remembrances and whose abiding love for Gondal and its people was as deep as it was genuine."

LATE MAHARAJAH OF BHAVANAGAR.

(From a Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, July 21.

A meeting of the Memon community of Bhavnagar was held yesterday to express heartfelt grief at the untimely death of H. H. Siwabhavsinghji Bahadur.

TILAK BIRTHDAY.

Under the joint auspices of the Indian Home Rule League, Bombay Branch, and the Bombay National Union, the 64th birthday anniversary of Lok. Tilak will be celebrated at Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel Street, to-day, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).
Mr. Joseph Baptista, Bar.-at-Law, will preside on the occasion, and Dr. Babasaheb Paranjpe, Seth Mavji Govindji, Mr. G. B. Vaidya, Dr. Velkar and Mr. Jerajani will be among the principal speakers.

The Hon. Secretary, the All-India Tilak Birthday Celebration Committee, has issued the following circular:—
The Committee's good wishes already cabled to London so as to reach Lok. Tilak on the 23rd. The actual number of persons from different provinces participating in this expression of good wishes will be wired to Lok. Tilak next week. Actual signatures will be mailed on the 2nd of August. Collection of signatures and distribution of pictures are proceeding apace. All provincial centres are supplied with sufficient pictures. For pictures all workers and participators should apply to their provincial centres.
All workers should continue their work till the 27th instant only and should at once send papers to the Committee at 735, Girgaon, Bombay. All remittances of moneys collected should be directly made to Mr. Nene, Treasurer, Girgaon, Bombay.

JAIN SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The provisional secretaries of the above Association write:—In view of the high death-rate prevailing among Jains in Bombay, owing chiefly to lack of Sanitary dwellings, an Association has been formed called the "Jain Sanitary Association" with the following objects:—(a) To provide cheap residential quarters to the Jains in Bombay, (2) to arrange for a Sanitorium, (3) to arrange for a dispensary for the Jains, (4) to spread literature among the Jains regarding sanitation and to take up similar activities. The Association will have three classes, first, second and third, the yearly subscriptions being Rs. 101, Rs. 51 and Rs. 25, respectively. Upto the present annual subscriptions upto the amount of Rs. 4,000 have been promised and further efforts are being made to secure members. On sufficient funds and subscriptions forthcoming the Association will begin their activities to secure as far as possible well located and well ventilated buildings on lease and will let at moderate monthly rents quarters and rooms to those who need, the deficiency in rent being met by the Association. The field of the work of the Association is very wide and important but the success entirely depends on the funds at their disposal. Philanthropic Jains are, therefore, cordially invited to join the Association. The office of the Association is in Manhar Building, Princess Street.

A general meeting of the above Association was convened at Manhar Building on Saturday last under the presidentship of Mr. Motichand Girdharlal Kapadia, Solicitor, when rules and regulations framed by the Constitutional Committee were adopted and passed. The Managing Committee was appointed to organise the primary work, which is to undertake the measures by which the poor and middle class Jains can be housed in sanitary dwellings at low rents and by making efforts to do the best they can to improve the health of Jains in the city of Bombay. To meet with this object many members of the community are enlisting their names in this Association and several others are expected to join.

SHANKERLAL'S ACQUITTAL.

HAILED AS TRIUMPH OF CONSTITUTIONAL ACTIVITY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, July 19.

Mr. M. L. Currie, Additional District Magistrate has delivered judgment in the case of Crown versus Shankar Lal and others, this morning. In the course of a lucid and fairly comprehensive judgment covering some nineteen closely typewritten pages the learned Magistrate has dealt with the legal points raised by Council at length. He has enumerated the uncontroverted facts of the case, has held that on April 14th, a more or less spontaneous meeting came at the Edward Memorial Park which owing to the temper of the assembly at the time degenerated into an unlawful assembly following some remarks from speakers who may or may not have been nearest to incite the assembly to commit violence against C. I. D. officers. Then, there followed according to the Magistrate's finding assaults on C. I. D. officers and a student who did not belong to the C. I. D. and certain papers belonging to the C. I. D. officers were seized.
While dealing with the approver's evidence, the Magistrate holds that his demeanour in court exposes his evidence to suspicion, to which must be added the fact that he has been involved in much litigation. His evidence when not corroborated is entitled to no weight. Accordingly the Magistrate has discounted much of his evidence against Shanker Lal. The Court has accepted Shankerlal's defence in substance and has acquitted him of all the charges standing against him. He has further found that although Shanker Lal was present during the early part of the meeting he severed his connection with the unlawful assembly at an early stage.
The judgment is fairly full and lucid in so far as it deals with Shanker Lal's case.
Bhowan Keshore's case is dealt with next at some length. He has been found guilty under sections 149 and 332.
Karimbaksh, accused, defended by Mr. Asafali has been acquitted.
Lastly, Said and Yasin's case has been dealt with and coming at the fag end seems to suffer from scanty consederation. They have been found guilty under sections 149 and 395.

AN IMPORTANT POINT.

An important point bearing on the case of those convicted was whether Inspector Mohamad Fakir had received grievous hurt or not. It was alleged and evidence was produced to show that Inspector Mohamed Fakir was perfectly fit to pursue his duty after 16th April and explanation eight would not apply to his case in as much as he was nearly simulating nervous breakdown in order to substantiate his claim for 50 thousand rupees which he has preferred as compensation for his injuries.
The Magistrate has held that Mohamed Fakir was suffering from nervous breakdown although Rai Bahadur Dr. Hari Shankar's evidence is to the contrary. The Magistrate has found this point against defence and it is said against the general evidence on record.
Shankerlal's acquittal has created profoun public satisfaction and has, it may safely be asserted, largely redeemed the mournful conception of British justice recently induced by Martial Law judgements. Shankarlal's acquittal is hailed as the triumph of truth and Constitutional activity, just as its reverse could have spelt the eclipse of truth and the subversion of Constitutional methods. Once again the Home Rule League has disproved all the accusations against a foremost and perhaps the most active worker of it in Delhi.
Counsel for the defence, Mr. C. R. Das, argued the case for Shankarlal. Mr. Abheyamkar cross-examined prosecution witness. The rest of the case was conducted by Messrs. Asafali and S. N. Bose who argued for Karim Baksh, Yasin, Said and Bhowan Kishore respectively.

STATUE OF HIS MAJESTY.

UNVEILED IN MADRAS BY LORD WILLINGDON.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 19.

H. E. the Governor of Madras arrived here this morning from Ootacamund. Later, his Excellency unveiled the statue of H. M. the King-Emperor, which has been erected by Mr. Govindas Chaturbhudas. His Excellency in the course of his epech said:—
To-day our thoughts naturally turn to the ruler of the British Empire, the Sovereign who for five long years has borne the terrible strain and anxiety of this protracted struggle. Yes, and who has set a magnificent example of duty, service and sacrifice and has, more than ever before, secured the loyal and respectful devotion and regard from all who live under his rule. The war is over, and we all rejoice to feel that with the signing of the peace, we can set ourselves once more to peaceful and progressive development of this country. But amid all tragedies, griefs and sorrows of the past five years that has come to many of us, there is one outstanding fact which must fill us with deep and sincere satisfaction. It is this, that however great the differences and disagreements between various parts of the Empire may have been on matters of local concern, when serious danger and grave crisis arose, they all rallied from its every part to defend the safety and uphold the dignity and honour of the throne of the King-Emperor. I am proud to feel that I have had the privilege of serving the Empire in this country and to have been able to realise to the full the splendid loyalty which both the princes and the people have displayed during these trying and difficult years of war. I know well, how gratefully you all appreciate the deep and abiding interest which his Majesty has always taken in the welfare of this country and its people and the constant evidence he has shown us of his sincere anxiety for your progress and advance.

GUJERATI LITERARY CONFERENCE.

The Sixth Gujerati Literary Conference will be held in Ahmedabad this year. Prof. Anandshanker Bapoobhai Dhurwa has been elected president of the reception committee.

C. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BILL FOR EXTENSION OF PRIMARY EDUCATION.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, July 21.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council opened at 11 o'clock to-day. One hundred and seven questions were answered. In answer to one of the questions it was stated that the Village Punchayats Bill will be introduced in the next sessions of the Council.
The Hon. Mr. Gowan then explained the budget figures. "Under the present favourable monsoon conditions our budget figures," he said "were expected to be fully realized. Under Excise there might be even an excess over the estimated receipts. Cotton prices were not likely to go down and as 60 per cent. of the provincial land revenue came from cotton districts there was no cause for anxiety."
To-morrow has been fixed for discussion of the budget.
The Amendment of the Land Revenue Act Bill, which provides for the summary recovery of sums due under the orders of the Liquidator of Co-operative Societies as an arrear of land revenue, was passed. The Adulteration of Food Bill was also passed.
The Boiler Inspection Amendment Act, which authorised the Inspector to inspect boilers on Sundays, or holidays, on payment of special fees was also passed.
In introducing the Bill to extend primary education, the Hon. Mr. Mayhew said that the Bill followed the lines of the late Mr. Gokhale's Bill, to whom he said the country owed a debt of gratitude for having raised the question so prominently then. The present Bill made the introduction of compulsion possible, not only in municipal areas, but rural areas as well, at the instance of local bodies. In this respect the C. P. Bill was in advance of similar enactment in other provinces.
The Chief Commissioner in putting the motion to the Council, said he recollected the great speech Mr. Gokhale then made in the Imperial Legislative Council. It was not that compulsion was to be used for the first time. In fact whatever advance had been made till now in rural areas, it was the result of something like compulsion used by the Tahsildars. He was glad the matter has now been placed on a proper footing. The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

ATTEMPTING TO CUT HIS OWN THROAT.

CHARGE AGAINST AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, July 21.

An Anglo-Indian named A. N. Paul who is stated to have belonged formerly to 2/48th Pioneers at Ahmednagar, is being treated at the Victoria Hospital for self-inflicted razor wounds. It would appear that on the 21st instant, in consequence of a complaint made by the railway police, Paul was arrested at the Railway station on suspicion of being concerned in sale of four second-class railway tickets, wrongfully obtained under a military railway warrant. He was taken to the Brigade Office and subsequently to quarters at the Victoria Hospital, where he had been staying as he had promised to give up some blank warrant forms left in his rooms. While there he retired to lavatory, and as he did not return for some minutes a policeman went to the lavatory where he found Paul in the act of cutting his throat with a razor. He had already inflicted several deep wounds. He was treated by hospital authorities and is said to be recovering.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

SHORTAGE OF REGULAR OFFICERS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 19.

The "Pioneer" understands the Government of India are drawing the attention of the Secretary of State to the extremely serious shortage of regular officers of the Indian Medical Service and urging recruitment of large number of European officers for permanent enrolment and that the increased rates of pay for officers of the Indian Medical Service in civil employ will be announced very shortly and will take effect from 1st December 1918.

SURAT NOTES.

(From a Correspondent.)

The general body of the Municipality has decided to request the Collector to forward their application to the Commissioner N. D. for prolonging the term of the present Municipality. The Municipality has appointed Mr. Naginlal Narotamdas Jambusaria on a salary of Rs. 175 for hearing appeals against the revision of the House Tax.
The sixth annual meeting of the Sarvajanik Education Society was held recently when Mr. T. N. Malvi presided. The report of the previous year was adopted and some changes in the rules and regulations of the Society were made, the principal change being that in future the Society would enrol only one class of Volunteers primarily fitted for the College. 14 students appeared from the Sarvajanik College for the Inter Arts Examination out of which 9 were declared successful, one getting Second Class.
Cholera has not yet quite left Surat. The largest number that fall a prey to this disease are children. Last week there were 64 deaths in all, out of which 13 died of cholera. The Municipal Commissioner is trying his best to arrange for free medicine to all.
A new association called the "Seva Mandal" has been started recently and the inaugural address was given by Mr. Manchershaw P. Kaikobad. The Principal of the Sarvajanik College presided and gave an instructive and interesting lecture.

YOUNG MUSLIM CRICKET CLUB.

The members of the Young Muslim Cricket Club gave a farewell entertainment on Thursday last, in the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall to their President Mr. Abdulrasak I. Dharamsey, proceeding to Calcutta on business.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

RULE OF DAMDUPAT.

MADE ABSOLUTE.

Natoram Nagindas
vs.
Mohanlal Nagindas.

(*Before Justices Shah and Hayward.*)

This was an application against the decision by Mr. G. R. Datar, Judge of the Small Causes Court at Surat.
The facts of this application are fully given in their Lordships judgment.

JUDGMENT.

This application arises out of a suit filed in the Court of Small Causes at Surat. The plaintiff claimed to recover Rs. 369-14-0 on a "Samadasket" or acknowledgment, dated the 28th of October 1908, and as set forth in the plaint the original transaction which commenced in 1886 and referral to the various acknowledgments passed from time to time between that date and the last acknowledgment of 1908. The Judge of the Court of Small Causes held the plaintiff's claim, proved and applying the rule of "Damdupat" as to interest, passed a decree to the extent of Rs. 114, the original advance being Rs. 57.
In this application it has been agued on behalf of the application that the rule of "Damdupat" has not been correctly applied and that in fact interest was capitalised from time to time when acknowledgments were passed by the defendant to the plaintiff; interest being calculated on the balance drawn in the previous acknowledgments which would include not only the original principal, but also the interest thereon during the preceeding period. The applicant relies upon the case of Chunilal vs. Govindji (21 Bom. I.L.R. 419), in support of his contention.
The Lower Court has relied upon the case of Shanker vs. Mukta (I. L. R. 22 Bom. 413), in support of its view. This case, however, has been distinguished in the case of Chunilal vs. Govindji. It has been held that the rule of "Damdupat" does not prevent any agreement as to the capitalization of interest so long as the interest does not exceed the principal at the time of the capitalization. The acknowledgments passed from time to time in this case clearly show that the capitalization of interest was in fact agreed to as indicated by the fact that on each subsequent occasion interest was calculated on the principal with interest and not merely on the original principal. It seems to me that the present case is not distinguishable from the case of Chunilal vs. Govindji; and applying the same reasoning the conclusion in this case should be that the plaintiff is entitled to Rs. 181-4-0, with interest thereon. The interest which he claims exceeds that sum and as there is no acknowledgment after 1908, according to the rule of "Damdupat," he is entitled to only Rs. 151-4-0 by way of interest. I would therefore make the rule absolute and vary the decree of the Lower Court, by allowing Rs. 302-8-0 instead of Rs. 114, and by allowing the plaintiff, his costs throughout.
Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the applicant.
Mr M. B. Dave appeared for the opponent.

MESS-ROOM BOY GETS 6 MONTHS HARD LABOUR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Aston disposed of a case in which Sub-Inspector Bhatkal charged one John Fernandes, a mess-room boy on board the s.s. Koweit, with theft as a servant, of piece-goods, valued at Rs. 400, being the part of the import cargo.
Mr. George Hall, 3rd Officer on board the ship deposed that on the 3rd instant, he saw the accused passing a gunny bag with a coolie. He stopped the coolie and on opening the bag found several pieces of piece-goods which seemed to be part of the cargo. Then he called a policeman and with him searched his room where some more pieces of similar cloth were found in the accused's box.
The accused pleaded not guilty. He was however, convicted on evidence and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

HINDOO GYMKHANA VS. UNION C. C.

A cricket match was played on last Saturday between the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana and the Union Cricket Club on the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana ground and which ended in a win for the former by 28 runs:—

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

Phadke b Bhopatkar 5; Jagtap b Mule 5; Jadhav b Mule 46; Godbole b Barve 24; Bhate b Shaikh 48; Paradeshi b Mule 27; Karlekar b Shaikh 2; Kapade b Mule 10; Bhide b Mule 6; Aurangabadkar b Mule 0; Dhadphale not out 1; extras 23; total 191.

THE UNION C. C.

Bhopatkar b Paradeshi 15; Barve c and b Kapade 36; Lele b Kapade 2; Sathe run out 31; Gupte c Bhate b Kapade 1; Pethe b Kapade 3; Khandale c Karlekar b Paradeshi 18; Mule b Karlekar 16; Bhave b Karlekar 5; Bhide b Karlekar 0; Shaikh not out 7; extras 32; total 163.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 21.

The market for jute shares to-day ruled very strong and a large amount of business was put through, Naihati being in special request. Coal shares were steady and fair amount of business was put through. In the miscellaneous section Dock Engineering shares came on to the market and were done Rs. 15/8, Reliance Firebridge were also in inquiry. The following were the closing quotations:—
Coal:—Bansjora 27 12, Baraboni 19/4, Bengal Nagpur 88, Bengal Giridih 36, Burra Dhemo 15/4, Central Nodiha 14, Gopalichuck 14/4, Kasta 7/4 p., Khanari 15, Kosoonda 35/4, North Kajora 1/8 p. Patmohna 25/4, Samla Kendra 12/4, Satpukuria 14/4.
Jute:—Alliance 825, Albion 582, Anglo-India 417, Auckland 542, Bally 293, Barnagore 208, Budge Budge 722, Clive 327, Dalhousie 525, Delta 674, Empire 77, Fort William 525, Howrah 52/8, Kamarhaity 960, Kanknarrah 800, Koivin 1,077, Kinnison 1,035, Lansdowne 475, Lawrence 710, Naihati 950, National 440, New Central 780, Northbrook 75, Reliance 55/8.
Tea:—Rutema 15.
Miscellaneous:—Atlas Construction 16/8, Britannia Brass 14 4, Bararee Coke 27/4, Bengal Nagpur Cotton 245, Bengal Brass 27/8, British Burmah Petroleum 30, Cossipore Cotton Ginning 35/12, Chemical Industries 25/12, Cawnpore Sugar 225, Dock Engineering 15/8, Fraserpet Fibre 10/8, Furkating Saw Mills 14/12, Indian Iron Steel 59 p, Indo Burma Tin 20/8, Marshall Sons 29/8, Port Shipping 25, Peaces Slipway 13/8, Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery 29/8, Spences Hotel 16/12, Sphere Insurance 10/4, Tata Industrial Bank 53/8 p, Timber Traders 2.12 p, Thornycroft 15/8 p, Triton Insurance 93, Villiers Engineering 18.
Government paper three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 66/12 to Rs 69 and small lots at Rs. 69/4 to Rs. 69/8.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, 23rd July, 1919.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

We are glad that in his speech at Calcutta, Mr. Eardley Norton made a noteworthy reference to the administration of criminal justice in India. Mr. Norton gave it as his considered opinion that the administration of criminal laws was deteriorating. It is a view which is widely held by lawyers and laymen to whom the opinion of Mr. Norton, who is one of the best authorities on the subject, must come as a striking confirmation. Mr. Norton spoke from his experience as a lawyer, but there is the evidence of outside observation supporting his verdict. The general purpose of the machinery of criminal laws and their administration is to give the people security of person and property; in fact, the equity and efficiency of their working can be well measured by the sense of security which the public feel regarding their own private liberties. Has there been any change in that sense of security which people feel? There can be no question that the administration of justice and the exercise of their functions by the Executive have in some degree been undermining public confidence during the last few years. This is not a matter of conjecture but of fact, and Government cannot rightly ignore the causes that have been contributing to the changed feeling among people. Government are probably inclined to clutch at the self-absolving argument that it is due entirely to the mischief of malevolent disturbers of the peace who seek to cause disaffection. Allowing room for the exploitation of that convenient supposition, Government have still to examine the existence of the feeling with a better readiness to confess the errors of their own policy. The extraordinary conditions due to the war have been abundantly cited in justification of the practice of over-riding the ordinary methods of administration. There is, however, a limit to the plea, and for finding the injustice and falsity of the position, it is not necessary to go directly to its climax as seen in the maladministration of Matrial Law. If the apprehension of people regarding the security of well-administered laws has in any degree deepened, the tendency of drastic action on the part of the Executive has proportionately increased. Yesterday we discussed an example of what is indisputably a case of police abuse, but if officials feel that they can gain the support of Government in arbitrary acts, the blame is not wholly theirs. Nor can they successfully affect surprise at the uneasiness of law-abiding citizens touching the operation of "laws," when eminent men whose record is above reproach are molested with impunity.

Though Mr. Norton did not discuss the psychological symptom. we have pointed out, he had enough material to prove his case from known irregularities of trial. The right tendency for Government to follow must be towards the perfecting of the criminal law administration by British models. Not only, however, do they evade the cause of improvements by the extension of the jury system, the separation of incompatible functions and the stricter control of the police, but they oust jurisdiction of ordinarl courts by abnormal expedients. On this point, Mr. Norton spoke with the authority of personal knowledge. We have alluded to the scandal of indefensible arrests and the detention of suspects without fair trial,—evils which are, of course, inseparable. People have further the right of demanding protection from courts of justice established by law and the right of establishing their innocence by approved rules of evidence. The law of evidence is not a freak imposition; it represents the results of the painful experience and observation of centuries, and it cannot be lightly over-ridden. Mr. Norton's contention is that Government have been regarding the length of trials as a vexation and, therefore, they seek without justice to institute what are called "special tribunals" in the name of the defence of India. Cases which ought to be tried before ordinary courts are disposed of by special tribunals, thus depriving the accused, for no legitimate reason, of the right of appeal and refusing the advantages of normal rules of procedure and evidence. The anxiety for the expeditious despatch of business should not be over-exercised in matters of justice; the Executive in this country have plenty of scope for the exercise of such anxiety in the work-a-day details of administration which has made them notorious for dilatoriness. Mr. Norton cited apt instances and it is not necessary for us to add to his list when instances are still present before our eyes—instances which have, as usual, nothing to do with the defence of India. And is it not remarkable that after the end of the war the habit of sedulous appeal to the provisions made during its continuance for the finding of short-cuts, is still persevering? Government may be literally within the law, but it is in breach of the spirit of what is admittedly a war-measure. The ousting of the jurisdiction of the High Court and subordinate courts results in disorderly judgments. If, for instance, Mr. Shanker Lal had been tried before one of the panic-tribunals of the Punjab and the evidence of the case appreciated according to their standards, the case of assaulting the C. I. D. inspector could have been, we imagine, easily distorted into waging war against the King. But he is acquitted. Government have to reconsider the aspect of topsy-turveydom thus created and take definite measures to rectify absurdities; or else the scandal of one system of trial calling a man a conspirator who, under another system, would be commended as a right-minded citizen, will continue to the discredit of British justice.

The most incredibly flagrant instances have occurred in the Punjab where the observance of ordinary rules of criminal justice has been regarded as a matter of Executive concession which however, has been, for unfortunate reasons, not forthcoming at all. The opportunity of fair defence must in no civilised country be a matter of grace. The bureaucracy have been through congenial experiences become so case-hardened that we have constantly to urge upon them the wrongs involved in their short-cut methods; fortunately, we have reason to believe that there are a considerable number of officials who are able to see the cases of injustice and wrong that have been caused through false proceedings. Special tribunals which supersede ordinary courts and are a law unto themselves have undermined some of the right conventions in the dispensing of justice. This vogue against which Mr. Norton has protested is in a large measure a reflection of the temper of Government which pass laws that esteem freedom of person and opinion rather lightly. Every day we have news that reinforce our conviction on this point. It is a situation which the Government can with a resolute reversal of habits rectify without delay; and we trust that they will do so. In the light of recent experiences, the public are not wrong in concluding that there has been decadence in the conceptions of personal freedom now prevailing. In the Punjab, the danger of special trials where ordinary trials would have met the ends of justice, has been brought into relief by evidences of inflamed prejudice going against the accused. In departing from acknowledged canons of justice, Government should have by this time realised the perils of misappreciated evidence and intemperate judgments. We are supposed to be progressing, but it would seem that old times were better; at any rate Government have before them an urgent and convincing case for revising the misjudged procedure they have been adopting of late in the administration of justice. And Mr. Norton deserves thanks for calling the attention of the Government and the country to the miscarriages of justice that have been caused and the right remedy for them.

IRELAND.

"Twenty years of resolute Government," said Lord Salisbury, was his cure for the Irish trouble. Years and years have passed since his prescription, with occasional periods of "resolute government" breaking in, and the Government of Ireland still means a struggle with the people. The Irish scandal has produced a history and a literature of its own, and we are still at one of those crises that make up the tragedy. Order in Ireland is maintained by a strong army of occupation, but the rule of the country with the help of an army of occupation is obviously a danger that cannot last long. The question is whether the present Cabinet will be able, with its large commitments, to do anything acceptable to the Irish. English politicians who are interested in throwing a veil over Ireland are wont to observe that it is a domestic question in which strangers should not interfere. Enough has been made of the plea, but now it has been discovered that it will not stand further stretching and that the complaint of intrusion and condemnation is hardly calculated to add to the prestige of a nation solicitous for the freedom of struggling peoples. Friends like President Wilson are unofficially interested in self-determination for Ireland, while enemies, like Germany, sneer at the philanthropic professions of Britain in regard to the freedom of small nations. In fact the Senate of the United States passed the following resolution:—

"Resolved, that the Senate of the United States earnestly requests the American Peace Commission at Versailles to endeavour to secure for Edward De Valera, Arthur Griffith, and Count George Noble Plunkett a hearing before the said Peace Conference, in order that they may present the cause of Ireland.

"Resolved further, that the Senate of the United States express its sympathy with the aspirations of the Irish people for a government of its own choice."

It was hotly resented by Junkes as an intrusion in the domestic affairs of Britain. Nevertheless, through the intercession, it is believed, of President Wilson, a commission consisting of Mr. Walsh and Mr. Dunne was allowed to tour about in Ireland and report on the conditions in the land. It was followed by the astounding result that the report produced consisted of a series of accusations against the military rule in Ireland. The charge was promptly contradicted by the Irish Secretary, but the report has gained wide currency in the United States, where it is used to further the spirit of alienation from Britain. The contention that the Irish question is a purely domestic question is fatuous and desperate after the war of freedom. We may take it that all the stories of the American Commission were not pure invention and that there have been unpleasant occurrences in Ireland connected with the army of occupation and the Royal Irish Constabulary. The American Commission threw away their opportunity before the Peace Conference by producing a hideous epitome of prison abuses instead of concentrating on the vital aspects of freedom itself.

Nearly a month ago, Sir Horace Plunkett issued a manifesto, proposing the Dominion type of Home Rule in Ireland. We believe it is the progress of that proposal which has caused the thundering threat of Sir Edward Carson that "if any attempt were made to take away one jot of the Ulstermen's rights as British citizens he would once more call out the Ulster Volunteers." It is the old stage thunder and the Carsonite allies of the Coalition may be trusted to make capital of it. What, however, is the object of the Government? Presumably nothing in particular except to drag on to the satisfaction of the Coalition. There is no lack of friends for Ulster in the Cabinet. The Unionists are bound to support him and Mr. Lloyd George cannot subsist on a rump if they secede. Further, he has given his word that Ulster will not be coerced. The most grotesque thing is that Lord Birkenhead, galloper to Sir Edward Carson, is on the woolsack expressing his astonishment at the apprehensions of Ulster. He declared that Government would produce a substitute for the Home Rule Act of 1914: obviously that substitute will be smaller in scope and less acceptable to the Irish. Lord Birkenhead, as an officer of the rebel army, was pledged to fight against the laws of Parliament, of which he is now the supreme legal ornament. And it was not passive resistance that was contemplated—a fact which is interesting because, in spite of his offer of revolt, there was no legal officer chasing with threats of having him debarred! Circumstances alter cases, though they show differences in the spirit of administration; but that is by the way. Apologists of Sir Edward Carson have hastened to say his truculent speech was directed against Sinn Fein which is, considering his explicit words, a strange case of misdirected meaning. Mr. Lloyd George is pledged to hesitate and Mr. Bonar Law declared in Parliament that "Government did not wish to attempt anything without some chance of success," which is a very diplomatic way of saying that nothing particular has been intended. In the meanwhile the Carsonites may depend upon being further petted and spoiled and made a bogey of. For the Coalition to start anything genuine will be impossible without a break-up. If the Home Rule Act is not superseded or repealed, the suspensory period will end, to leave it as the law of the land. Therefore, it may be presumed something will be done to put off trouble. That is the best the Centre Party, which has captured Mr. Lloyd-George, can do for the preservation of power. And what will be left to Ireland may be more resolute Government!

Notes of the Day.

Bombay and Mr. Horniman.

The great and enthusiastic meeting of Bombay's citizens, which was held last evening at the Excelsior Theatre, under the presidency of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, to protest against Mr. Horniman's deportation, fully testified—if a testimony was needed—to the place which Mr. Horniman has won in the hearts of the people and to the intensity and universality of the feeling aroused at the arbitrary manner of his removal from the country he loved and served. The principal resolution passed at the meeting referred to "the highest esteem" in which Mr. Horniman was held "by a large body of public opinion for his fearless advocacy of Indian aspirations, and for the valuable services rendered by him to this country."

The Issue.

This public tribute to Mr. Horniman will, we trust, bring home to the Government the error of the step they have taken. The meeting left no doubt as to the view of the public regarding the character of that step as a flagrant violation of a fundamental right of individual freedom. This constitutional issue involved in Mr. Horniman's deportation was tersely and highly put by the Chairman of the meeting, who said:

> It is of no consequence to me whether it was Mr. Horniman or anybody else that they deported and whether he was guilty or not of flouting the laws of the country. (Applause.) All that I say is that every man or woman is entitled to an open trial where he or she may have the fullest opportunity of making his or her own defence.

The stress laid by every speaker at the meeting on this issue affords an index to the determination of the citizens of Bombay to defend the fundamental rights of British citizenship.

Mr. Tilak's Birthday.

Mr. B. G. Tilak will be celebrating his 64th birthday to-day and there will be few among his countrymen, whatever their differences of views, who will not wish the great Indian political thinker and leader many a return of the happy day. Mr. Tilak has never been in the best of health during the last fifteen years or more, but he has, as every one knows, never spared himself in his labours for the country. Few constitutions, unskilled to a dominating will, such as his, could have survived the ordeals and sufferings it has been Mr. Tilak's lot to pass through. We need not labour here whether Mr. Tilak's political ideals and methods are the correct ones, but few will deny that the most prominent feature of Mr. Tilak's career has been his courage of conviction. Admirers of Mr. Tilak, all over India, have arranged to celebrate fittingly his birthday and arrangements have been made to distribute Mr. Tilak's photos broadcast and incidentally also to collect funds in aid of his propaganda work in England.

Educational Missionaries.

The tribute which his Excellency the Governor paid to the services of Sir Ramakrishna Bhandarkar and other members of the Council of the Shikshana Prasarak Mandali of Poona, at the opening ceremony of the new building of the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya Vernacular School, ought to remind the public of the Deccan of the debt of gratitude they owe to Sir Ramakrishna and his colleagues, past as well as present, for their life-long labours in the cause of education. The school owes its origin to the zeal of a band of earnest young men who in 1883 sought to commemorate the educational services of the late Mr. Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar by establishing this school. Their humble beginnings have now borne such fruit that the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya now embraces three distinct institutions, the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya Vernacular School, the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya High School and the New Poona College, in all of which nearly 3,000 students are being taught. The Mandali has recently been successful in establishing a high school in Sholapur. All these beneficent activities of the Mandali entitle it to the unstinted support of the public.

Cutting off Water Supply.

The Standing Committee of the Corporation was unreasonable enough the other day to throw out a motion introduced by one of its members suggesting that before the water-supply of houses was cut off for non-payment of bills for municipal taxes the Municipality should take legal steps to recover the bills. The Chairman of the Committee doubted if any real grievance was felt by the public under the present system. We would draw the urgent attention of the Chairman as well as other members of the Committee to the plight of the tenants of House No. 19 situated in Telwadi, Vithalwadi, as disclosed in the letters they have addressed to the Chief Engineer, the Municipal Commissioner and Sanitary Officer of their ward. For more than a week now, we are told, not a drop of water has been available to the residents of this house, which contains four floors. The Chief Engineer was informed of the plight of these families on the 13th, and so far as we know the grievance has not yet been remedied. Is it not scandalous that such a state of things should be tolerated in a city like Bombay, and that for more than a week, endangering the health of scores of families? Who is responsible for the cutting off of the water supply? Is it the landlord or the Municipality? Even if it was due to some derangement in the pipes, the Water Works Department should have moved in the matter without a moment's delay. Instead, it has let a week pass without bringing relief to the residents of this thickly-populated building.

TRANSVAAL LEGISLATION.

MORE PROTESTS.

Resolutions of protest against the Asiatic Land and Trading Amendment Act passed by the South African Legislature were passed by the Deccan Sabha, Poona and at a public meeting at Akola. The Vice-Chairman of the Indian Merchants (Chamber, Bombay, has also sent a telegram protesting against the legislation.

APPEAL AGAINST PUNJAB SENTENCES.

RAISE AN ALL-INDIA FUND

(From our Correspondent.)

AKOLA, July 19.

The "Prajapaksha" a local Marathi weekly following Mr. Andrews makes an appeal in a leading article to raise an all-India fund to enable the cases of distinguished leaders of the Punjab like Lala Harkishenlal and others to be taken to the Punjab Council.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd presided at the prize distribution and opened the block of the New School House, of the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya Vernacular School, Poona, on Monday morning.

Mr. C. E. Lynch-Blosse has arrived at Government House, Poona.

We understand that Mr. Mahmod Kader Saikh, Oriental Translator, to Bombay Government has collected about Rs. 75,000 for the erection of a permanent Hotel for Mahomedan Students at Surat.

The "Indian Daily News" says that the name of Lord Cave is being prominently mentioned at Home as the likely President of the Commission coming out to enquire into the Punjab Unrest.

LEAGUE--"A GREAT EXPERIMENT."

PREMIER ON TERMS OF PEACE TREATY.

"UTTERMOST FARTHING EXACTED FROM GERMANY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 22.

Replying to the debate of the second reading of the Treaty of Peace, Mr. Lloyd George said he was of opinion that Government and the Peace Conference had every reason to be gratified with the nature of the debate, as in the main, the House accepted the Treaty, and he believed the public concurred. The discussion had covered the Treaty entered into between Britain, America, and France. It had been asked why this Treaty was necessary. It was no proof of the want of the confidence on the part of the French people. We must remember the natural anxiety and nervousness of France in face of this terrible menace.

The League of Nations must necessarily be treated as a great experiment. France naturally says she believes in the experiment ,and will do her best to carry it out, but would like to feel behind her the might and power of the British Empire and the United States, in order that the League might have a better chance of being established as a permanent organisation. The criticisms of the Treaty of Peace itself had been naturally self-destructive. Some criticised because we had gone too far in exacting the indemnities. Others said we had not gone far enough.

QUESTION OF REPARATION.

As regards the reparations, Britain had got substantial compensation for the whole of the shipping sunk, for the lives lost and the injury sustained by sailors, and for all the damage in respect of the air-raids, which was very considerable. Moreover, compensation had to be paid in respect of all the pensions and allowances which would be a very considerable charge on taxes of this country. If we received from Germany the paymeats of these sums, we would receive very considerable relief. He asked if there was the remotest chance of exacting all the costs of war. The total cost of the war, for the whole of the Allies, was thirty-thousand million sterling. The question had been examined by the ablest Allied experts, who had endeavoured to exact the uttermost farthing possible from Germany, and beyond doubt they had done it. There was the criticism that the figure was indeterminate; but it was impossible to determine the figure because none could estimate the damage to the devastated regions extending over four hundred miles by thirty miles. If a definite amount were fixed we should simply have transferred the uncertainty from Germany to France. We had given Germany every opportunity of sending experts through the devastated regions to make their own estimate. If such were submitted within four months, and if it was fair, France would accept it Germany had lost three-quarters of her iron-ore, one-third of her coal, seven millions of population, and the whole of her colonies. Nobody thought that Germany could pay the whole cost of war, namely, eighteen hundred millions yearly even if the whole of these territories had been under her control. All the Allied experts had concluded that the reparation attached to the Treaty was the limit of Germany's capacity to pay.

RIGHT COURSE TO END CONSCRIPTION.

He said that they had taken the right course to end conscription. They could not end armaments until they struck at the roots of Prussian militarism, which was the root cause of conscription in Britain, France, Italy, Russia, and America. Therefore, Prussianism had been uprooted. It was impracticable for us immediately to abolish conscription. A good peace had been secured only because Germany recognised the existence of armies on her soil, able to impose their own terms. The Treaty of Versailles would have been impossible without the armies in the Rhineland. He was of opinion that by the new year, the voluntary army, would suffice for all our requirements Overseas.

"AUTHOR OF WAR" MUST BE TRIED.

As regards the trial of the ex-Kaiser he said that the persons responsible for the awful slaughter should not escape trial. The Allies had sufficient confidence in Britain that, whoever came here, would have a trial equal to the highest traditions of the British Government, and there were none higher all the world over. If the war had to be ended it must be treated as a great crime and not as an honourable game. That was why after the reflection a person who was regarded as author of war should be tried for his crimes.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

Replying to Mr. Devlin's appeal to apply President Wilson's and General Smuts' principles to Ireland, Mr. Lloyd George asked, "Would Mr. Devlin apply the principles to the whole of Ireland?" He said that the real difficulty was that Mr. Devlin's countrymen were not satisfied to get self-determination for themselves without depriving others of self-determination.

Continuing, the Premier pointed out that he had endeavoured to apply President Wilson's principles to Ireland by the constitution of an Irish Convention, which failed to bring the parties any nearer. The difficulty was that Ireland was not a nation, but three nations in race, religion, temperament and outlook. Until it was bridged it was futile to talk about the principle of self-determination. He despaired of any settlement until the Irishmen definitely resolved to face this difficulty. It was useless to quote President Wilson's principles unless the critics were prepared to apply them to the whole of Ireland.

LEAGUE TO SAFEGUARD NATIONAL RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES.

He looked to the League of Nations ultimately to repair and redress imperfections in the Treaty of Peace. The League would exist as a Court of Appeal to readjust crudities. Nevertheless he claimed that the Conference had redressed many old wrongs, while he could not think of any new ones created. Moreover they had established guarantees and securities as far as human foresight permitted against a repetition of past horrors. They had disarmed and punished and had demonstrated to the world that the national rights and liberties could not be trampled upon. (Cheers.) The Treaty would be a light-house in the deep, a warning to the nations and rulers of nations against the perils upon which the German Empire had shattered itself. (Loud cheers.)

GERMAN APPEASEMENT ESSENTIAL.

FREEDOM FOR INDIA AND THE IRISH PROBLEM.

GEN. SMUTS' REVIEW OF PRESENT SITUATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 1 a.m. July 23.

General Smuts, in a valedictory statement on the eve of returning to South Africa expresses the warmest thanks to the British people, who during the last two and a half years have not hesitated to honour and trust one who was their former enemy. General Smuts argues that he himself stands as an example for realising the necessity to practice moderation in the expression of feelings towards those who yesterday were our bitterest enemies. He declares that this protest against the Peace Treaty has evoked a vast correspondence showing widespread agreement with his views.

After showing the great ideals of progress won through against the attacks of scientific materialism, General Smuts proceeds to plead for reconciliation. He describes the present condition of Europe as a most awful spectacle in history and provacative of the deepest emotion. Europe, he continues, will be the greatest mission-field for rescue work in which Britons and Americans can spend their energies in this generation. A stable Europe will be impossible without a stable Germany.

APPEASMENT OF GERMANY.

The appeasement of Germany, is therefore, of cardinal importance. He expresses the opinion that the present German Republic deserves British encouragement and support. It has done unexpectedly well in preventing both anarchy and military reaction. It has stood in breach for months fighting the battle of European order against the growing forces of anarchy. The great issue will probably be decided in Germany for good and all.

General Smuts advocates leaving Russia to her own salvation, the removal of the blockade and the adoption of all-round neutrality, benevolence and impartiality.

After referring to the successful launching of the Dominions on the great career which will ever rank as one of the most outstanding achievements of British political genius, General Smuts advocates undelayed realisation of the principles of freedom and self-government for India and Egypt, which are essential for the Empire's existence. Obviously, the Dominion solution will not apply but it adumbrates suggestions for replacing bureaucratic domination.

The pressing constitutional problem is the Irish. General Smuts dwells on the ill effects in the Empire and America by the present situation and draws attention to the pressing need for a settlement.

Finally General Smuts reviews the domestic situation and pleads for a new broader and kinder spirit which has emerged from the recent war.

PEACE BILL IN COMMONS.

THIRD READING PASSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 12-20 a.m., July 23.

The Peace Bill passed through the Committee Stage without amendment and the third reading was carried by 163 votes to 4.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS AND INDIAN CONTINGENT.

UNABLE TO ARRIVE IN TIME FOR PAGEANT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 12-20 a.m., July 23.

The Secretary of State regrets that owing to the alteration in the date of the Peace celebrations in London, the Indian contingent will be unable to reach England in time to participate. Government has made every endeavour to accelerate the ships carrying the contingent. It was hoped that by diverting the troops across France, it might still be possible for them to arrive in London on July 18th, but the outbreak of mild influenza on board the ships made debarcation of the troops in France inadvisable. Vessels had to proceed, via Gibraltar, and could not be expected in England before July 26th. India would not be entirely unrepresented in the procession as the Indian contingent two hundred strong from Egypt was due in London that night.

The King has intimated that he will, if possible, review the entire Indian contingent shortly.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS IN LONDON.

ALLIED TROOPS POURING IN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 1 a.m., July 23.

London has become a veritable international camp. Troops of all allied nations are pouring in at every station in special trains and are receiving enthusiastic ovations from the crowd. Parks are packed with holiday-makers fraternising with there soldiers. The chief feature of to-day's celebrations is the march through the city to West End of four thousands sailors from Southend in connection with the unveiling of a temporary cenotaph at Whitehall. The monument is most simple and bears merely the words:—"The Glorious Dead." During the procession on July 19th the Cenotaph will be guarded by four privates, belonging to the Guards. All bands will cease playing when passing and the troops will salute dead.

MR. HORNIMAN'S DEPORTATION.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT VIOLATED.

BOMBAY'S EMPHATIC CONDEMNATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association, a public meeting was held in the Excelsior Theatre to protest against the deportation of Mr. B. G. Horniman without a trial. There was a large audience of both ladies and gentlemen and the theatre was full to its utmost capacity. The audience was fully representative of all classes and sections of Indian public in Bombay. There was great enthusiasm throughout the proceedings, and the speakers were cheered again and again at the mention of Mr. Horniman's name in their speeches. A large number of persons had to stand in the gardens and the passages, and the meeting was one of the most remarkable that have been held in Bombay.

Among those present were Sir D. M. Petit, Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji, Mr. J. A. Baptista, Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersy. Mr. C. M. Cursetji, Mr. Haroon R. Sayani, Dr. M. B. Velker, Mr. D. J. Surti, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Dr. J. N. Bahadurji, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. Gulabchand Devchand. Dr. and Mrs. Erulker, Mr. Erulker, Mr. Hatim B. Tyabji, Mr. Manilal Modi, Mr. J. R. Wadia, Mr. M. Kamdar, Mr. J. M. Mehta, Mr. B. B. Joshi, Mr. S. N. Gazdar, Mr C. N. Kanuga, Mr. G. H. Bhabhu, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Mr. P. M. Kajiji, Mr. C. P. Nanavatty, Mr. Rustom Ginwalla Mr. W. T. Halai, Mr. Lallubhai Jhaveri, Mr. Omar Sobani, Mr. S. F. Banaji, Mr. U. K. Trivedi, Mr. B. R. B. Jijibhoy, Dr. M. C. Jacob, Mr. Manokji D. Kanga, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. Burjor Sanjana, Mr. N. M. Chatrapati, Mr. B. J. Dhondy, Mr. F. R. Adenwalla, Mr. N. B. Vibhaker. Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy, Mr. B. N. Motiwalla, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. Chotubhai, Mr. Mohanl Desai, and many other prominent persons.

Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy, proposing that the Hon. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit be requested to take the chair, said it was with great pleasure that he did so. They must have seen that Sir Dinshaw lent the weight of his name whenever he thought any ancient wrong should be redressed or any modern rights established. He (the speaker) hoped they would carry the proposition with acclamation.

Mr. Hansraj Pragji, seconding the proposition, said they had found in Sir Dinshaw a fit person to preside at the meeting. Sir Dinshaw was ready to give his full support to the public whenever such an occasion arose.

The proposition was carried with acclamation.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit said:

This meeting takes places after a lapse of about three months after the event which is the cause of bringing us together this evening, and if there is any blame attached to this delay I take my full share of it. Immediately Mr. Horniman was deported there was a consternation among the people and a demand that steps should be taken at once to express our feelings of disapproval against the action of Government. There was a conference of a few members of the public who generally take a leading part in such questions, and there it was decided that the best course at the time was not to hold a public meeting but to lodge our protest through the medium of a representation. The feeling then amongst the people was of such excitement that bearing in mind the lawlessness and riots that had taken place in Ahmedabad and elsewhere it was considered that it was not to the best interests of peace and order that some thousands of people in a disturbed and excited state of mind should meet together to discuss a matter which had, as it seemed, moved them to the very core. In bringing about that decision I took my humble part, and therefore, I take my share of the responsibility for it. As you must have known the representation to Government was sent some time back. For the same reasons for which the meeting was not held no attempt was made to have on the representation the signatures of the public in larger numbers and therefore, the demand that the public should have an opportunity of associating themselves with a protest has continued, and the circumstances that existed against the desirability of calling a public meeting having disappeared, the Bombay Presidency Association has called the meeting at which we are assembled to-day.

I do not think any useful purpose would be served by my describing to you the circumstances and the manner of the deportation of Mr. Horniman as they are known to you all. It is quite sufficient for my purpose to say that unless there are very very exceptional and unusual circumstances—which did not exist in the case of Mr. Horniman—no deportation or for the matter of that, any punishment however light, inflicted without any fair and open judicial trial could be accepted as justifiable in a civilised country (Cheers.). It is not for me to go into the question as to whether Mr. Horniman broke any laws or not, or as to whether he did some thing by which he encouraged the infringement of any laws, but the very fact that he should have been made to suffer without having had a chance of defending himself at an open and a judicial trial is quite enough for me to be with you to-day in lodging our protest with Government against such action of theirs. (Applause.). If he was guilty and was to be punished, he should be prosecuted in the ordinary way and I for one would have nothing to say against such sentence as might be passed according to law whether it was Mr. Horniman or anybody else greater or smaller than him. (Applause). Law and order are the first essentials in the country in the interests of both the Government and the governed, and therefore, it is the first duty of all well wishers of the country, to help each other in maintaining law and order. Otherwise, the whole fabric of society would crumble to pieces and there would be a reign of chaos and confusion. (Applause). To people of such mind and thought it always comes as a rude shock whenever the ordinary canons of law are put aside and any arbitrary and high handed measure or action is resorted to either by the people or by Government. The only difference is that when the people do any thing of the sort they have got no means by which they could give to such action of theirs an aspect of legality, but the Government can do so by having in the Legislative Assembly an authorization given to them to set aside the ordinary laws of justice and to exercise a power, the use of which without such hall-mark would be entirely against the common principles of justice and freedom. (Applause).

A question of Principle.

These being my views it is of no consequence to me whether it was Mr. Horniman or anybody else that they deported and whether he was guilty or not of flouting the laws of the country. (Applause.). All that I say is that every man or woman is entitled to an open trial where he or she may have the fullest opportunity of making his or her own defence, and if at such a trial proper punishment is meted out to the guilty no sane person with any sense of responsibility could have anything to say against it, and in support of this statement of mine I cannot do better than to point out the total absence of any dissatisfaction or demur at the open and judicial trials that are now going on in Ahmedabad where in contrast to what is happening in another part of India—be it said to the credit of the Government of Bombay—the accused are given the fullest opportunities of defending themselves through lawyers of their own choice. We have got so much used and accustomed to the laws and regulations connected with the administration of justice that we cannot agree to allow such laws dispensed with and to be replaced by executive orders of an arbitrary character. (Applause.). I hope, I have sufficiently proved that the matter we are discussing is not a personal question pertaining to Mr. Horniman but is one of principle with which we are as much concerned as anybody else including Mr. Horniman himself. Unless therefore, we acquiesce in this policy of Government it is our bounden duty to raise our voice against it, putting aside our personal likes and dislikes, our petty differences of opinion, our considerations for this party or that party, otherwise it would only mean that public life and public voice in the city of Bombay is dead. (Loud cheers.).

Mr. FAIZ B. TYEBJI.

Mr. Faiz B. Tyebji moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Bombay strongly protests against the action of the Government of Bombay in deporting without trial Mr. B. G. Horniman, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle," and who was held in the highest esteem by a large body of public opinion for his fearless advocacy of Indian aspirations and for the valuable services rendered by him to this country, and urges upon the Government in the interest of justice, the necessity of immediately cancelling the said order of deportation, particularly in view of the authoritative contradition published by the Directors of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the grounds on which the authorities have based the said Order. This meeting further authorises the Chairman to forward the above resolution by wire to the Secretary of state for India, his Excellency the Viceroy and his Excellency the Governor of Bombay."

Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji said they had assembled there that evening to express the intensity of the public feeling on the question of the deportation of Mr. Horniman. They looked upon that order of deportation with the utmost displeasure. The facts which presented themselves were that Mr. Horniman (cheers) was suddenly asked to leave India soon after an operation had been performed on him. It was true that medical authorities certified that he was in a position to undertake the voyage, but the fact of his having been so suddenly deported might have intensified their dissatisfaction at the order of deportation, just as the fact that he was held in the utmost regard and love by a large body of people in this country (cheers) had intensified that feeling. The President had pointed out, and he (the speaker) also wished to press it, that the point was not whether Mr. Horniman was a person of great influence in the city of Bombay as he certainly was, or whether he was an ordinary person, or whether he was working to the best of his great abilities for furthering the interests of India or whether he was living an obscure life, but the point was—and he wished to press it with all the emphasis that he could command—and it was a point on which men of all shades of opinion could unite—that no man should be punished in the slightest degree, much less deported, without a trial and without the man being given an opportunity of saying all that he had to say in his defence (cheers).

Fundamental right of open trial.

This fundamental right had been set at naught in the case of the deportation of Mr. Horniman. This was a worse instance of the kind in the case of this particular order than many others they could recall to memory. As to the grounds on which Mr. Horniman had been deported, they were categorically denied by the directors of the Indian Newspaper Company. The stock arguments which were ordinarily put forward by Government for such steps had taken were in the present instance cut off. Therefore they came to this that in the first instance a very great and fundamental principle, a very great right which should be the right of every person living in a civilised country, had been contravened. There was also this fact that those stock defences which were generally brought forward in order to shelter such acts were in this case not available. Could there be any stronger case for a meeting of protest against this disregard of the fundamental right to have an open trial? His views on many questions of public interest had not coincided with those of Mr. Horniman, but he felt it a great honour in being asked to move the resolution. He had been asked to do so perhaps because he bore the name that he did. (Cheers.) But anyway he deemed it a great honour that he should have been asked to move the resolution. He wished once more to emphasise that it was not entirely because Mr. Horniman was loved by the public, or because the public had the highest regard for him—(loud cheering)—but chiefly because they felt that their fundamental right of open trial had been disregarded by this order, that they had held that meeting of protest.

Troublesome Editor!

Mr. Horniman gave expression to views which, he was forced to say, found satisfaction in the minds of a great majority of the public of Bombay. A great majority of the public of Bombay agreed with those views, and they might well think the Government were dissatisfied with the free and full expression in a paper edited by Mr. Horniman. Therefore, were they justified in coming to the conclusion the reasons for deporting Mr. Horniman, which were alleged by Government and which could be refuted so easily, were not the reasons for which he was deported, but because he was found to be a troublesome editor in Bombay. (Loud laughter and cheers.) So the first opportunity was taken of some act which was of such a nature as could be alleged sufficient reason for his deportation. It was for these reasons that he felt as strongly as anyone could, that this order of deportation was one which ought not to be allowed to stand without their most intense disapprobation at this meeting. He hoped, therefore, that when the resolution was duly seconded and put before them they would carry it in such a manner as to leave no doubt as regards the feeling of the public mind in Bombay. (Loud cheers.)

MR. H. P. MODY.

Mr. H. P. Mody, seconding the resolution, said a great many people, belonging to a different political persuasion, had asked him during the last few days why they were trying to stir up agitation against the deportation of Mr. Horniman. As their proceedings are likely to be misunderstood or misrepresented, it it was necessary to say at once that this meeting had not been called to give some of them an opportunity of expressing their gratitude for any advertisement which they might have received in the columns of the "Chronicle," or of creating an artificial agitation over an event which, according to some critics, had roused no public feeling. So far as he was concerned, he (the speaker) was certainly not there because the "Chronicle" showed itself so anxious to have him knocked out at the last municipal election. (Laughter.) The plain reason why they had met there in such large number was that a fearless and most capable advocate of the national aspirations (loud cheers) had been removed from their midst, and because his disappearance had been effected by methods which ought never to be tolerated in any free country in the world.

The dominating characteristics of Mr. Horniman's work in the public cause had been his passionate sympathies (loud cheering) and quick impulses. A bitter enemy of injustice and oppression in any form, he attacked them vigorously wherever they were found. All sorts of people with all sorts of grievances rushed to the columns of the "Chronicle" in consequence, and their cause was championed with an ability and vigour hitherto unknown in Indian journalism. (Loud and continued cheering) Mr. Horniman thus established a sort of a personal hold upon large sections of the people, (cheers), which was strengthened by his active participation in all popular movements, and by the ease and familiarity of his intercourse with those among whom he lived and laboured

Mr. Horniman's, noble services

In the field of politics, Mr. Horniman's whole influence, particularly in later years, was cast in favour of a root and branch reform of the methods and principles of administration in this country. He stood for no compromise, accepted no half measures. He was an ardent reformer who brooked no obstacles in the way of India's attainment of what he regarded as her rightful place amongst the nations of the world (cheers), and he had no patience with those who differed from him. It would be idle to deny that his activities and methods of agitation provoked a certain amount of bitterness a certain measure of disapproval, even among those who were staunch advocates of the country's progress, and it was not as out and out admirers or blind partisans of Mr. Horniman, that some of them were there that evening to protest against the action of Gov-

(Continued on page 8.)

EXCHANGE OF CONGRATULATIONS.

BETWEEN VICEROY AND GOVERNOR OF PONDICHERRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 21.

A press communiqué states:

The following correspondence is published:—Telegram from the Governor of Pondicherry to the Viceroy, dated Pondicherry, 14th July, 1919:—

"The authorities, representatives and peoples of French settlements in India assembled in patriotic enthusiasm to-day to celebrate the national fete and victory, express to you on this occasion their hearty congratulations on the triumph gained in common by the gallant British and French armies with the aid of the navy. They join with me in asking your Excellency to believe in their unchanging gratitude and indissoluble friendship for the noble British people whose faithful cooperation ensured victory and peace, gloriously celebrated to-day."

Telegram from H. E. the Viceroy to the Governor, Pondicherry, dated Simla, the 19th July:—

"I thank your Excellency most cordially for your kind telegram offering congratulations on behalf of yourself, the authorities, representatives and people of the French settlements in India on the triumphant conclusion of the war. On this day which is being observed with rejoicing throughout the British Empire, we are specially mindful of the splendid achievements of the great French nation and reciprocate assurances of indissoluble friendship."

AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

FIGHTING IN KHYBER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 21.

The Associated Press special correspondent from Peshawar wires on the 21st instant:—Further details of the fighting in the Khyber on Friday show that after the Afridis had captured the hill overlooking Fort Mande, and while we were still shelling it preparatory to a counter attack they sent down by helio and in Hindustani a messsage which read:—"This is to show you what we can do. Now we are going to retire" and they did retire right back to Fort Chora in the Bazar Valley, apparently quite pleased with themeslves. Their joy however was short lived for they were found by an aeroplane sent to bomb Fort Chora and it is believed that fifty Afridis were killed or wounded by a single bomb. The enemy did a lot of sniping and attacked a piquet near Ali Masjid that night, but went off to Tirah with their dead and wound early next morning. The Khyber now remains quiet.

In connection with the efforts that are being made to mitigate the discomfort and sufferings of the troops, the efforts of the Y.M.C.A. ought not to be forgotten. This organisation has already spent Rs. 25,000 on the erection and equipment of tents on huts, and one has only to visit any of the Red Triangle tents to realise how much the troops appreciate and enjoy what is being done for them.

MR. HORNIMAN'S DEPORTATION.

(Continued from Page 7.).

ernment. They felt, however, that no political differences, could obscure his services to India and her people (loud cheering) and it would be absurd to expect that they should receive his deportation without keen feeling of regret.

Another reason for protesting against the action of Government lay in the manner in which Mr. Horniman had been persuaded to withdraw from the country! They could not but regard deportations as a somewhat primitive mode of dealing with political crimes. As Lord Morley observed, "we may argue as much as we like about it and there may be no substantial injustice in it but it has an ugly Continental, Austrian, Russian look about it." Nurtured in the traditions of strict and even-handed justice for which England was justly famed throughout the world, they might be forgiven for having a decided preference for the forms and procedure of the ordinary laws of the land. If deportations were to be held out as necessary substitutes, on occasions, for trials in Courts of law with all their delays and uncertainties, then no political leader would be safe. Nor could the Government take refuge in the argument that a regular trial led to public excitement. A strong Government need not dread popular outbursts, and as a matter of fact, when the Rowlatt Act which, by the way, they were told they had neither read nor understood (laughter and cheers)—was passed in the teeth of opposition from all parts of the country and all sections of the people, they saw how Government could afford to treat such matters with indifference. There could, therefore, be no justification for deportation without trial, and in protesting against it, they were not merely expressing their regret at the disappearance from their midst of a man, who had done notable services to the national cause, (cheers), but they were also expressing their condemnation of methods of administration which they regards totally repugnant to the spirit of British institutions. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

MR. JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Mr. Joseph Baptista supported the resolution in a very eloquent and humorous speech which drew prolonged laughter and cheers at frequent intervals. He said he was very glad indeed, that the meeting gave had been held. He hoped that the enthusiasm which had been displayed would give the lie to the allegation that Bombay was indifferent to the deportation of their friend Mr. Horniman. His chief reason in supporting the proposition was that he detested the doctrine of deportation altogether with all his heart and soul. (Cheers). It was not an instrument of civilization. It was a relic of barbarism. (Hear, hear.). In the old days of darkness the princes used to administer a daily dose of *pushti* to those spiritual subjects who happened to incur the displeasure of Government. In these days of light and learning their governors administered a single dose of deportation or internment. (Laughter.). And the worst of it was that the oracles of Hornby Road looked upon that as something very excellent,—those twin monsters of deportation and internment as something interesting and edifying. Now it was quite clear to them, proceeded Mr. Baptista, that they could not tolerate such deportations.

No spectacle was so distressing, no spectacle caused greater mournfulness than the spectacle of a Governor armed with all the might of the Indian Empire, or of the British Empire, transporting a man from his bed of illness, a cultured and refined gentleman, whose only weapon was his pen, and, they should all remember, that eloquent and powerful pen was never prostituted for the purpose of encouraging violence. (Applause.) It was always used for the purpose of denouncing violence. Lord Morley had told them that he would never sanction deportation except in the case of a man who deliberately and directly incited violence. The speaker challenged the most inveterate enemies among the scurrilous scribes of India to accuse Mr. Horniman of ever having encouraged violence. What, then, was the justification for this deportation? Personally he could see none. They were told, of course, that so far as Mr. Horniman was concerned, he fanned the flame of rioting or something of the kind. Now, did Mr. Horniman do that? The speaker assured them that Mr. Horniman at all events was against violence in every form. Then, what should they say about the reasons that had been adduced for the purpose of justifying this act of deportation? As these had been discussed by previous speakers, he did not wish to enter into them any more. But there was one thing which he wished to say. So far as Mr. Horniman was concerned, whatever he did, he did, of course, in conjunction with their friend Mahatma Gandhi. (Loud cheers.). Now, if Mr. Horniman was guilty, Mahatma Gandhi was also guilty. "Look at the differential treatment", said Mr. Baptista, "Mr. Horniman is deported. Harikishen Lall is transported. But Mahatma Gandhi is baptised on the banks of the river Ganges by Mr. Montagu as 'my friend the Indian Puzzle'". (Laughter.). The curious thing was this, that so far as this "puzzle" was concerned, the Government of Bombay invited him to a dinner of warning—(laughter) —and told him "Mahatmaji, be a good boy. No more of Civil Disobedience." And Mahatma Gandhi, like a good boy said: "Yes sir, all right sir; thank you." (Loud laughter.). But the worst of it was that Mahatma Gandhi wrote a long epistle and "The Chronicle" published it to the confusion of people like the speaker.

Unmistakable disapproval of Govt's action.

Continuing, Mr. Baptista, asked what was the position? It was that Government's action had been discussed and disapproved beyond all doubt. But there was one thing which Mr. Montagu made clear and that was he claimed that the case of Mr. Horniman was an excellent example of the "reluctance" of the Government to interfere with the eccentricities of political beliefs of any one. But, whoever, heard of any Government claiming to interfere with political beliefs, eccentric, concentric or geocentric? (Laughter.). That was the first time when a claim of that sort was heard. It was said it was the "reluctance" of the Government that made them hesitate. It was not the reluctance. It was the law that was against them. (Laughter.).

It was an open secret that for the last three years the Governments had been watching for a pretext to muzzle Mr. Horniman, but they could not find one, because Mr. Horniman's writings and speeches were all within the law. It was not reluctance: it was the law that stood in the way. (Cheers.) But unfortunately with the advent of the civil disobedience there was no doubt a professed breach of the law. Gandhi had professed and everyone else had professed breach of the law. But the Government had taken advantage in the time of disorder of this very insignificant technical breach of the law. After all what was it? People had magnified it as the father of lawlessness. But what was it after all? Why, Mr. Gandhi with his political wives and children was selling proscribed literature from motor cars at exorbitant prices like some confirmed profiteers. That was all. Was there any honest or sane man who really and honestly believed that this piece of political tomfoolery was the father of murder, arson, etc., that had taken place? If there was any man who believed that, he was only fit to go to Colaba. (Laughter). He did not believe that anyone could honestly say that the disorders were due to this civil disobedience. Well, let that pass. What was next? Mr. Horniman's great crime was that he was a capable editor and agitator combined. As an editor he had absolutely no equal in India. (Hear, hear). As an editor he stood high above the rest like the Rajabai Tower above the edifices of Bombay. (Loud applause.). As an agitator he probably had only one rival and that was Mrs. Besant.

Most powerful personality in India.

In the combined capacity of an agitator and editor he was easily the most powerful personality in India. (Loud cheers.). Those were very good reasons for Government to take the action that they did. Government did not like agitators. (Applause). Government liked to muzzle agitators. It was this combined agitator and editor that was the downfall and misfortune of their friend, poor Mr. Horniman. But agitation was the very breath of life. Without agitation they could not achieve anything. (Applause.). In the House of Commons, Macaulay had said: "Can we achieve anything without agitation?" Did they think that the slave trade would have been abolished without agitation? It was their bounden duty to agitate, to agitate, until they had placed their Motherland upon the pedestal of free nations on the face of the globe.

Mr. Baptista then referred to Mr. Horniman's being first a Tory. When he first heard that he felt surprised. Mr. Horniman, no doubt in the beginning kept at arm's length the Maratha school of nationalists which the speaker belonged. But in that he only followed the example of Bombay, and he was not quite sure that Bombay would soon overtake Maharashtra if it went on as it was going on to-day. One of the curious things was that the turning point in Mr. Horniman's life was the collapse of Russia. When Russia collapsed, Mr. Horniman realised that the British Empire would come out triumphant out of the titanic struggle, and the Government of India would be the only autocratic Government on the face of the globe. To a self-respecting man who loved and respected democracy and freedom that was intolerable. Mr. Montagu had stated that the Government of India was an institution more venerable than the Ark of Noah. Of course, the actual words he used was that the Government in India was too wooden, too iron, too anti-diluvian for modern purposes of Government. Obviously, the speaker did not like to repeat those words. Whatever Mr. Horniman did, he did well. (Applause.) Indeed, he did it so well that the speaker honestly believed that few Indians had done so well, as he had done. The nearest approach that history presented to the transition which had come over Mr. Horniman from his Toryism to Indian nationalism was Simon De Montfort, who was a Norman and became a nationalist. Mr. Horniman was an Englishman and became an Indian nationalist. And as an Indian nationalist he was advocating the case of India, in a manner which was unequalled by the most doughty sons of India.

Kind Heart for Suffering Humanity.

But it was not merely the field of politics for which Mr. Horniman had attractions. The cause of suffering humanity always won his heart. (Applause.) When Bombay was in the grip of influenza, Mr. Horniman's services were most valuable. (Applause.) One instance of his readiness to succour the sick was that one of their Roman Catholic priests from Salsette appealed to the Government, to the Corporation, and to Mr. Horniman for help. The very next morning Mr. Horniman was there with medicine. (Loud cheers.) The Government came too late, and the Bombay Corporation never came at all. (Laughter.) In those circumstances, was it not surprising that he should be loved and admired? Was it surprising that his name should be enshrined in their hearts as a "friend in need, and as a brother in deed?" Mr. Baptista believed that there was no man who was to-day admired and loved more than Mr. Horniman in this city of Bombay, and he therefore hoped that the Bombay Government would sooner or later —rather sooner than later—repent and relent and give them their friend, Mr. Horniman, back again. He repeated he had much pleasure in supporting the resolution. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

MR. K. M. MUNSHI.

Mr. K. M. Munshi said he proposed to place before the meeting another ground for protesting against the order of deportation, and that ground was that the order was a very bad piece of short-sighted statesmanship on the part of Government. The first thing, which a Government ought to bear in mind, was that the promises which they have given ought never to be broken, and they remembered very well what promises had been given to the people of India when the Indian Defence Act was placed before the Viceregal Council. It was stated by the Hon. Member, who moved the resolution that no peaceful and law-abiding citizen need be alarmed at the Act, and it had not been proved that Mr. Horniman was not a peaceful citizen of this city (cheers); and still under that Statute the Government had deported him. Further it was stated that there were three classes for whom that Act was to be made applicable; the first was the Ghadr party in America—Mr. Horniman was surely never one of them; secondly, there were the anarchists in Bengal—and Mr. Horniman had never been identified with them; thirdly, there were the lawless people in the Punjab—and Mr. Horniman's name was not among them. Continuing, he said that the people would have to bear many such blows as Mr. Horniman's deportation, but they would have to bear them cheerfully before they were able to achieve their goal of Constitutional Government. The Government had not done a wise thing at all in deporting Mr. Horniman without a fair trial. (Applause.)

The resolution was then put to the meeting and it was carried with acclamation and prolonged cheering.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and said independence of opinion and clear expression of the same had been the keynote of Sir Dinshaw's life.

MR. C. M. CURSETJI.

Mr. C. M. Cursetji, seconding, said Sir Dinshaw Petit deserved their very best thanks for the very able manner in which he had conducted himself in the chair. It must be said about Sir Dinshaw, that on these great occasions three of their recent knights were conspicuously absent. These gentlemen were members of the Presidency Association, and they had deserted the premier Association since the lamented demise of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. The Association had done, and was doing at present, very useful work, and so long as they had men like Sir Dinshaw Petit to help forward the work of the Association, they would never miss those knights. He hoped they would pass the vote with acclamation. (Cheers.)

The resolution was carried with acclamation and the meeting then terminated.

INDIAN GOLD TRANSFERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 21.

A press communiqué issued states:—The Secretary of State has authorised the Ottawa Mint to sell on his behalf telegraphic transfers on India without limit of amount for gold to be tendered at that mint at the rate of one rupee for 9.4168 grains of fine gold.

A CORRECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 21.

The letter from the Australian Women's Service League concerning Fiji was addressed to Mrs. Jehangir Petit, who is a member of the Bombay Women's Council and not to the President as previously stated.

HEAVY LANDSLIPS AT PULBAZAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 22.

A Darjeeling message says, heavy landslips are reported to have occurred at Pulbazar, a flourishing village in the interior, on Friday night when it was raining hard and the river was swollen. It is understood that several houses including a Dharamsala have collapsed and that several deaths have occurred, while many have been injured. Mr. Wangel, Sub-Deputy Collector and the manager of the Goute estate, have been deputed to afford relief.

OUTBREAK OF PLAGUE ON s. s. MOORA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 21.

A press communiqué states:—Reuter's report dated 20th July, 1919, stated that the P. and O. liner Nankin had 7 cases of plague on board; the news has also been received that the s. s. Moora conveying troops to India has also been delayed at Malta on account of a similar outbreak on board.

GOVERNOR VISITS POONA SEVA SADAN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 22.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd paid a visit to the Poona Seva Sadan on Tuesday afternoon and spent an hour in seeing the different activities of the Sadan. Later, both of them attended a meeting of the students and members of the institution at which Mr. Devadhar, the Secretary, spoke about its needs and aspirations. In reply, his Excellency expressed his great appreciation of the work being done by the Seva Sadan and wished it every success and prosperity. Regarding the several needs mentioned by the Secretary he assured the meeting that the Bombay Government would not be unsympathetic towards them.

PROHIBITION AGAINST LANDING OF LABOURERS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 18.

Intimation has been received that the prohibition issued by the Government of Canada against the landing of skilled and unskilled labourers at the ports of entry in British Columbia has been renewed from 9th June 1919. The Governor-General-in-Council accordingly requests local Governments to make this intimation as widely known as possible.

INCOME-TAX IN INDIA.

AN APPARENT EVASION.

MR. MONTAGU'S REPLY IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 12-20 a.m., July 23.

Sir John George Butcher affirmed that the cities of Bombay and Calcutta alone contained a larger number of taxable Indians than the total of those now paying income-tax. He asked whether this apparent evasion would be permitted in future

Mr. Montagu replied that the Government of India was carefully considering the machinery for assessing the income-tax, and for preventing the evasions. He would bring matter to the notice of the Government of India.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS IN BURMA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 12-20 a.m., July 23.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Montagu stated that he was awaiting the reply of the Government of India to the recent telegraphic enquiry with regard to the future extension to Burma of the constitutional reforms which might be introduced in other provinces of India.

CADET CORPS OF DEHRA DUN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 12-20 a.m., July 23.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Ormsby Gore, Mr. Montagu stated that he had not yet had any proposals from the Government of India, with regard to the reopening of the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun.

CONDITIONS OF KOHAT MILITARY HOSPITAL,

MR. MONTAGU'S PROMISE TO MAKE REQUIRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 12-20 a.m., July 23.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Marriott, Mr. Montagu promised to enquire into the allegations with regard to the conditions in the military hospital at Kohat.

FUTURE OF AERIAL MAILS.

MR. ILLINGWORTH ON ITS POSSIBILITIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., July 22.

In the course of his statement on the Post Office estimates Mr. Illingworth said the question of aerial mails had much occupied the Government's attention though they had been placed in charge of the Air Force. The results achieved by flying the Atlantic had been remarkable. Both Mr. Hawker and Captain Alcock had delivered their Mails. The most remarkable achievement was the round trip of R 34. He sent a letter to the Postmaster General of Canada by R 34 and shortly after her return he, Mr. Illingworth, had received the reply. If this did not make the question of air mails a practical proposition it showed there were great possibilities. If future progress was as rapid, as it had been, he thought before many years long distance posts could be carried on by either lighter or heavier than air machines.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM AMIR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 21.

A press communiqué states:—

The contents of a letter from the Amir dated 18th July, were telegraphed from Landi Kotal to Simla this morning. The Amir's letter is unusually brief. After expressing his great pleasure at the friendly sentiments in his Excellency's letter of 6th July and explaining that it is now unnecessary to reply to each point in detail he announced that the Afghan peace delegates, to whose number he has now added S. Abdul Rahman Khan, late envoy with the Government of India, will arrive at the British lines on 24th July. The letter concludes with the hope that "God willing peace between both friendly powers will be established in the near future and the honourable object of both parties attained."

LOYAL OFFERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KATHIAWAD, July 18.

H. H. the Maharajah of Bhavnagar has offered to place at the disposal of the Government 50 beds at his capital for sick and wounded soldiers.

Mr. Prabhashankar Kanji a recruiting campaigner at Bhavnagar has wired to the Government offering his assistance in connection with the war.

THE PUNJAB SENTENCES.

TRIBUNALS' DECISION NOT TO BE NULLIFIED!

MR. MONTAGU'S REPLY IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 12-20 a.m., July 23.

Replying to Mr. Lunn with regard to the Punjab riots, Mr. Montagu stated that he was unable to accept the suggestion that the trials, conducted by duly-constituted courts for the offences of violence, should be nullified, pending the enquiry into the disturbance.

RE-CREATION OF REGULARS PROCEEDS SATISFACTORILY.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEMOBILISATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 12-20 a.m., July 23.

Mr. Churchill, in a memorandum regarding the strength of the army, says that the re-creation of the regular army is proceeding satisfactorily. Two hundred and nine thousand volunteer recruits have already been obtained; and if the present rate of enlistment is maintained, the probability is that all the men who actually fought in the war will be released before April 30th 1920. Since the armistice, nearly three millions have been demobilised. The aggregate of the remaining strength, including the volunteer regulars, is 1,200,000. By the end of this year, this figure will be reduced by about one-half, leaving approximately, six hundred thousand men under arms.

For the present, no reduction can be made in the strength of armies in the Middle East, including the garrisons in Egypt and India. It is hoped however, that all the demobilised men in India will be replaced by the regulars by the end of year. In the case of the Middle East, it will be necessary to effect relief by sending the drafts released from the Armies of Occupation. These drafts will, in turn, be relieved by the regular troops as soon as these are available. All the 1914 and 1915 men and all the Derby men, who joined the colours before July 1st 1916, who are in India, will have started for Home by December 1st, provided that no unexpected trouble occurs in India.

NUTAN MARATHI VIDYALAYA.

NEW BUILDING OPENED BY SIR GEORGE LLOYD AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 21.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, Governor of Bombay, performed this afternoon in the presence of a large and distinguished assembly the opening ceremony of the new building for the vernacular school of the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya. His Excellency was on arrival received by the members of the Council of the Mandali conducting the school, including Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar and the Hon. Messrs. Sathe and Godbole and conducted to the dais. After the singing of the welcome song Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar in a few introductory remarks welcomed His Excellency, after which Mr. Potdar, the Superintendent of the school, read a statement giving the history and growth of the school.

After declaring the building open and distributing the prizes His Excellency spoke for nearly fifteen minutes. In the course of his remarks he referred to several gentlemen connected with the school making special mention of Mr. Chiplunkar, Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, Dewan Bahadur Godbole and the late Mr. Hari Narayan Apte whose novels he specially commended to his young hearers. Turning to the several requests made to him on behalf of the institution, his Excellency told the meeting that the question of reassessment of grant was under the consideration of Government. With regard to the building grant he promised very substantial aid towards it. His Excellency then went on to say:—

"Well, ladies and gentlemen. I am quite determined as I have just said that any institutions who are willing to help themselves, who will take an independent and courageous line, those are the institutions whom Government ought to help first I want that clearly understood in this Presidency and I do wish you every good fortune and every encouragement and every congratulation on the work you have done in the past and I shall watch with the very greatest interest your work in the future. It is a really satisfactory thing to see a school growing as this one has grown turning out scholars of so small repute who have achieved considerable post-graduate success. I believe too that in this school too you boys hold their own not only in scholastic matters but in athletics and games, and would ask you all who care for the school to see that that side is not neglected because it is always important you should build up a healthy man in body as well as in mind. To the boys I would say "take a pride in your school; when you have left it do not forget it; come back to it and make it a centre-point of your affections; follow its interests all through life—and one of the first things I do when I have been away from England is on my return is to revisit my old school and refresh old memories and I want you, boys, to have a pride in your school, I want the fact that you have been at this school to influence you in your after-life and I want you all to feel that you must help to maintain the reputation and the repute and the pride of the school which brought them up and did much for them

TWO DONATIONS.

I have one more thing only to add. In thanking you very warmly for your kind reception here to-day and in wishing you every good luck and prosperity in future, I have a happy announcement to make to you which has just been handed to me and that is, that Sir Shapurjee Broacha of Bombay has decided to make generous donation of Rs. 20,000 for the erection of a library for the use of the college, the library to be named after him and that his ighness the Maharaja of Kolhapur has decided to contribute Rs. 5,000 for the present funds of the Mandali. Gentlemen, I am sure with rich donors such as these you have got you may look forward to an ever expanding and ever prosperous future for the great institution." (Cheers, continued cheers.)

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

PROPOSED REFORMS.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 22.

The "Madras Times" publishes to-day the main recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission. The following is a brief summary:—

The report after dwelling at length on the great eagerness for secondary and college education draws attention to the most conspicuous defect in the existing educational system. The most serious weakness is the dearth of teachers and this it ascribes to poor salary. A considerable portion of the candidates, who pass the Matriculation examination are ready for University work. Intermediate classes do not rightly belong to he University stage. They are only preparatory and should be included in higher secondary education. After an elaborate analysis of the defects of the existing educational system the Commission recommends many reforms.

The following are the most important:—

The present Matriculation examination should cease to entitle the student to enter upon the University course and that the admission to the course in preparation for a degree should in future take place at the level of Intermediate Examination. The report says that the future welfare of the University depends upon the improvement made in secondary education. This would involve the recasting of the secondary system of education. After discussing the organisation and machinery for these new proposals the Report recommends that the Calcutta University must be created into a teaching university and the project of the Dacca University must be carried into effect at once and that the Dacca University must be a residential university and a teaching one. The Governor-General and Government of India should cease to stand in special relationship to the University of Calcutta. The Governor-General should assume the office of the Visitor to the Universities of Dacca and Calcutta and the Governor of Bengal, the Chancellor, and a salaried full-timed Vice-Chancellor with pay and status of a High Court Judge should be appointed.

After recommending changes in the constitution of the Calcutta University and emphasising the importance of the formation of a special board in the Calcutta University to deal with women's education the report concludes as follows:—

"We desire to make it clear that certain reforms in the University of Calcutta ought not to be postponed, whatever scheme be adopted, namely, provision of further residential accommodation, provision of a teachers training department, and a department of education, provision of additional accommodation for teaching, and provision of measures for supervising and improving health of students."

LATE DR. NAIR.

APPRECIATIVE REFERENCES OF MADRAS PRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 22.

In noticing the death of Dr. T. M. Nair, the "Madras Mail" says:—In his death the presidency has lost one of its most prominent citizens and politician of no mean order.

The "Hindu" says, the news will be received with profound regret in this presidency and elsewhere. After reviewing his varied public activities with commendation and after referring with regret to his work in connection with the non-Brahmin movement the paper remarks, "We cannot withhold our admiration from a man of such towering personality who was held in great esteem by the public on account of his varied talents and conspicuous ability and indomitable courage.

"New India" says, while it has no sympathy for the late Dr. Nair's political activities it is none the less sensible of the part he played in creating the movement with which he was so prominently associated as well as of the power he was in it.

"Justice", which has come out with a black border, writes a four-column editorial and concludes:—"But let us say here that he was by nature, education and training, incapable of doing harm to any caste, community or individual. What he fought for was social justice and equal opportunities for all. The void created can never be filled."

"Quai Hai" writing in the "Madras Times" says:—Remembering his rich achievements and the almost tragic circumstances attending his death it may, I believe, be appropriately said that if his life was great, his death was greater.

At a meeting of Bhavnagar Mahomedans residing in Bombay held on Saturday last under the presidency of Mr. Abdul Hafiz Baakza, President of Bhavnagar Anjuman-e-Islam, a resolution was passed expressing the meeting's heartfelt sorrow at the sad demise of his Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar who had endeared himself to all sections of his subject.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

THE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

PROBLEM OF INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The following are further extracts from the Report on Indian Education in 1917-18 (of the Educational Commissioner) issued by the Department of Statistics, India:—

II.—UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES.

As regards the five affiliating universities the principal event has been the sitting of the Calcutta University Commission. Meanwhile certain developments have taken place in the organisation of instruction for the degrees of M. A. and M. Sc. A few scheme of such teaching by which all the instruction is undertaken by the university, was inaugurated at Calcutta. As a result of the deliberations of a committee of the Bombay University Syndicate a system of inter-collegiate lectures has been established whereby each of the three colleges in Bombay City will give lectures to students of all affiliated colleges in certain parts of each of the subjects in the M. A. course. There has been a large increase in the department of post-graduate studies for the M. A. history degree at Allahabad which is beginning to hamper the research activities of the staff, which nevertheless has continued its search for historical materials and has made some interesting discoveries.

I connection with the question of higher research it is to be recorded that assistance was given during the year to Sir J. C. Bose's Research Institute in Calcutta and the Government of Bengal sanctioned a lakh towards the acquisition of the land required.

New Universities.

In October 1917, the two new Universities at Benares and Patna commenced operations. That of Mysore had already come into being in 1916.

Colleges and their students have increased by 6 and 4,297 and the totals now stand at 201 and 62,936. Among the new colleges established may be mentioned the Carmichael College at Rangpur in Bengal. The sanction for the establishment of a college at Amraoti in Berar was received and a site of nearly 200 acres was acquired for it. In order to meet the difficulties arising from congestion in the colleges in the United Provinces the University of Allahabad amended their regulations so as to permit candidates, who had failed more than once at the Intermediate in Arts or the B.A., to appear at future examinations without attendance at a college.

III.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The principal feature of the year has been the institution of school-leaving certificate examinations. Another matter regarding examinations which is considered by the Director to be in important measure, was the establishment in the Central Provinces of a high school entrance and scholarship examination which combines three separate tests which already existed and is also designed to prevent the promotion of unfit boys from the middle to the high department.

The number of pupils rose by 12,251 to 1,198,586.

The organisation and the conditions of work in secondary schools continue to give ground for some anxiety. The Punjab Director, for instance, quotes from one of the inspectors a passage which describes the opening of unrecognised schools many of which are intended to provide employment for disappointed matriculates and undergraduates. The passage proceeds as follows:—

The tactics employed in securing boys and subscriptions for those schools are both ingenious and effective from the point of view of the promoters. In April, the beginning of the school year, in which month alone boys are allowed to change local schools, anniversaries of societies are held and much money is obtained; parties are sent out broadcast to bring boys in; boys are induced to leave one school and join another; boys from 'affiliated' unrecognised schools are promoted wholesale to the high department of the central schools, and so on.

The Bengal report describes the general condition of secondary education in that province as unsatisfactory. The number of high schools increases rapidly, but their condition is poor, many schools being run on a figure which precludes good results. "The conditions under which Government schools work," adds the same Director, "are conducive to efficiency, but even in these institutions there is much room for improvement." In Bombay the reports of the university examiners show that among candidates at the lower examinations the level of attainment in various subjects is extremely weak—a statement which appears to reflect upon the high schools which supply the students.

One of the main difficulties connected with secondary education is the inability of many of the pupils to buy books of good general reading.

IV.—PRIMARY EDUCATION.

During the five years 1912—17 the number of public primary schools for boys and girls had increased from 123,578 to 142,203 and that of pupils from 4,988,142 to 5,818,730. The average annual increase in pupils was thus 166,117; nor does this take into account the fall due to the exclusion of certain Native States in 1914-15. During the year 1917-18 the increase in schools was 5,672 and in pupils 114,011. There was thus some retardation of progress caused by the difficulties of the year. In some provinces there was actual decline.

The figures for provinces are as follows:

Province.	Number of primary schools. 1916-17	1917-18.	Increase or decrease of schools.
Madras.. ..	30,573	31,722	plus 1,149
Bombay ..	10,755	11,142	plus 387
Bengal ..	41,966	44,111	plus 2,145
United Provinces	11,629	11,982	plus 353
Punjab.. ..	5,853	6,038	plus 185
Burma ..	7,725	7,614	— 111
Bihar & Orissa	24,413	25,827	plus 1,414
Central Provinces & Berar .	4,014	4,109	plus 95
Assam	4,197	4,212	plus 15
North-West Frontier Province	627	626	— 1
Other administrations ..	451	492	plus 41
INDIA ..	142,203	147,875	plus 5,672

Province.	Number of pupils in primary schools. 1916-17.	1917-18.	Increase or decrease of pupils.
Madras.. ..	1,364,821	1,401,774	plus 36,953
Bombay ..	652,618	650,830	—1,788
Bengal ..	1,374,891	1,409,316	plus 34,425
United Provinces	685,813	706,549	plus 20,736
Punjab.. ..	287,851	285,589	—2,262
Burma ..	256,729	247,869	—8,860
Bihar & Orissa	672,333	711,715	plus 39,382
Central Provinces and Berar ..	287,466	286,770	— 696
Assam	181,808	177,721	—4,087
North-West Frontier Province	27,581	27,502	— 79
Other administrations ..	26,819	27,106	plus 287
INDIA ..	5,818,730	5,932,741	plus 114,011

The remarkable point about these figures is the increase in schools, accompanied by a disproportionately small increase of pupils, the number of new pupils per new school being 20 only. In 1916-17 the average number of pupils in a boys' primary school was 41.8 while for 1917-18 it was 41.0. Indeed, in Bombay the schools increased by 387 while the pupils decreased by 1,788; in the Punjab the schools increased by 185, while the pupils decreased by 2,262; and similarly in Assam a slight increase in the number of schools was accompanied by a decrease of 4,087 in the number of pupils. These decreases are accounted for in the case of Bombay by an unusually severe outbreak of plague; in that of the Punjab by a malaria epidemic and perhaps, in one division where recruitment was heavy, by the withdrawal of senior pupils for work on the land; and in that of Burma to scarcity of money due to the war. The Director in Assam finds it difficult to explain the decline, especially as vernacular education in that province is free; he suggests the rise in the cost of clothes, books and paper and the fall in sale price of local products. In Bengal a decrease in the pupils of upper primary schools (much more than balanced by a large increase in lower primary schools) is attributed to the unpopularity of purely vernacular education. The fact that the total increase of pupils in primary schools exceeds that in all schools is due to re-classification and resultant shrinkage under special institution.

Expenditure on primary schools rose by Rs. 17,28,969 to Rs. 3,10,42,514.

The figures given above deal only with primary schools. Pupils in the elementary stages of instruction, whether in primary or secondary schools, and those in private elementary schools teaching a vernacular are as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.
In primary stage of public schools ..	5,343,211	1,156,977	6,500,188
In elementary private schools teaching a vernacular ..	323,772	18,848	342,620
TOTAL ..	5,666,983	1,175,825	6,842,808

There has been no appreciable change in the percentage in primary stages to the population.

Principle of Compulsion.

The principal feature of the year has been the movement in favour of compulsory elementary education. Just after the conclusion of the year a private Bill permitting municipalities (with the exception of that of Bombay City) to introduce free and compulsory elementary education throughout the Bombay Presidency was passed into law. Municipalities desiring to avail themselves of the provisions of the Act will have to fulfil certain conditions. The compulsion will be operative in the case of the children who have completed 6 but not 11 years. The example of Bombay has been quickly followed in the majority of the other provinces and Bills of still wider application permitting compulsion in rural as well as municipal areas are now in various stages of progress. In the Punjab the Bill was introduced by Government. Private Bills have been introduced or are about to be introduced in the Council of Bengal, the United Provinces, and Bihar and Orissa. The features common to these Bills are that they permit of local option, that their provisions may not be adopted without providing adequate facilities and obtaining the sanction of the Local Government, that education where compulsory will be free, and (in some cases) that the measure may be extended to girls as well as to boys. In Bombay, where alone an Act has already come into force the Bandra and Surat municipalities have applied for permission to introduce compulsion and have proposed to levy additional taxation. The Government of Bombay propose to contribute ordinarily to the extent of one-half towards the cost of free and compulsory education introduced under the Act. The Bombay Municipality too has drawn up a programme of a rapid extension of primary education in Bombay city within the next 10 years with a view to compulsion at the end of that period.

The second important point is the continuance of surveys and schemes for the extension of elementary education. In Bengal two surveys were made, one of the city of Calcutta, the other of the presidency. For the latter the *panchayati* union has been taken as the unit as had already been done in a similar survey in Eastern Bengal. It is reported however, that owing to lack of funds no progress in the scheme could be effected during the year. In the Punjab a large and systematic scheme has taken shape. The aim of Government is the establishment of district board schools at every centre where an average attendance of not less than 50 children may be expected, while a provisional two mile limit between the schools is intended to avoid overlapping.

* * * * *

A matter which is deserving of mention is the formation in the Punjab of a Society called the Rupar Primary School Association, consisting of a small body of public-spirited gentlemen who have prepared a regular scheme for the multiplication of village schools in Rupar Tahsil of the Ambala district. They have already opened 10 schools and are prepared to hand the schools over to the management of the board when they are properly established * * *

V.—PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION.

Progress was made in the matter of Sanskrit education in Bombay It has been decided to hand over the government library of Sanskrit manuscript at the Deccan College to the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, along with a grant given for the maintenance of the library. A grant of Rs. 12,000 a year has been made towards the publication of the Bombay Sanskrit series. A grant of Rs. 30,000 has been given to the Cama Oriental Institute, Bombay. In the United Provinces the number of students, who presented themselves at the Sanskrit examinations was the largest on record. In Bihar and Orissa rules were framed for the Sanskrit Association and for stipends to Pathshalas. Local Sanskrit societies in Assam are showing renewed activity.

Technical and Industrial Education.

During the period the Public Works Reorganisation Committee made its report and the Indian Industrial Commission continued its deliberations. Pending the consideration of the recommendations made by these bodies it was impossible to initiate any large measures of progress. The governing body of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, submitted a scheme for the affiliation of the apprentice system of the large railway and other workshops with the mechanical engineering classes of the apprentice department of the college with a view to improving and increasing the output of mechanical engineers and mechanical engineers and mechanics. A new school of carpentry has been started at Amraoti in the Central Provinces The Weaving Institute at Serampore in Bengal is said to be growing in popularity and attracts candidates of better qualifications.

Commercial Education.

A test was imposed for admission to the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economies in Bombay, which now contains 235 students. Students from outside the presidency are said to be superior to the Bombay students by reason of their having spent two years at an arts college instead of only one as demanded by the University of Bombay. At the final Bachelor of Commerce examination, 164 students appeared and 52 passed. It is reported that none of the men who passed experienced any difficulty in securing employment. An Accountancy Diploma Board has been created in Bombay and special classes are held for its examination at this college. The first examination took place just after the close of the year. The Punjab University is considering the institution of diploma in commerce. Pending its introduction the Education Department is holding an examination and awarding certificates.

Agricultural Education.

A conference of agricultural education was held at Simla in June 1917. Its recommendations included the foundation of agricultural middle schools and the further development of agricultural collegiate education as agricultural progress in each principal province permits.

It is reported that the study of agriculture in the Punjab is rendered popular by the fact that a pass in this subject is easy and can be secured merely by the study of the text-book. The Zamindari High School, Gujarat, is mentioned as an honourable exception, instruction there being given on a district Board farm. It is hoped to remedy the unpractical character of the instruction generally given by putting teachers through a course at the Lyallpur College.

"There is no special development to report in legal, medical, forestry or veterinary education.

As regards education in reformatories the after-care found in Bombay now amounts to nearly Rs. 60,000 and the auxiliary homeless and friendless among discharged boys is an established fact. In Bengal the children's bill is still under consideration.

The number of those under training for the profession of teaching has risen by 480 to 19,876. The total number of teachers in public institutions of all kinds in India is now 292,739 and of those trained 95.542 against 280,738 and 88,169 last year. During the year an imperial grant of 30 lakhs recurring was distributed for the training and pay of teachers and at the close a second recurring grant of equal amount was announced for elementary education, which could be used, among other things, on the preparation of teachers for primary schools.

* * * * *

VI.—EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES

Education of Girls.

"The number of girls at school rose by 33,770 to 1,264,189. The provincial figures are as follows:—

—	Numberof institutions for girls.	Number of girls under instruction.	Direct recurring expenditure of institutions for girls.
		Rs.	
Madras ..	288	340,803	20,52,075
Bombay ..	1,390	148,687	19,70,995
Bengal ..	10,689	317.195	17,70,024
United Provinces ..	1,672	74,735	10,99,189
Punjab ..	1,817	67,840	11,30,488
Burma ..	1,149	122,440	7,05,058
Bihar and Orissa ..	2,651	110,815	4,87,841
Central Provinces and Berar ..	375	38,246	3,36,117
Assam ..	368	27,990	1,41,451
North-West Frontier Province ..	70	4,346	40,042
Other Provinces	130	11,092	4,13,888
INDIA ..	22,399	1,264,189	1,01,47,168

The figures in the fourth column include 443,799 girls reading in boys' schools.

The discussions which have taken place on the curriculum suitable for girls' schools have led to a lightening of the mathematics course in Burma, with a view to having more time for needlework and domestic economy. The report from Bengal enumerates the various kinds of girls' primary schools there established—model schools, urban schools, *panchayati* union schools, peasant schools, etc. But no great progress appears to have been achieved in the establishment of these institutions, and the majority of schools in this presidency are aided by the boards and are inefficient and badly housed, many of them being unable to maintain whole-time teachers. One of the sub-divisional reports from Assam quaintly states that "all the girls' schools in the interior have (for want of mistresses) to be given over to junior unwilling male teachers who simply kill time in order to obey orders and as soon as any loophole is found for them they pick it up and run away." It is stated in Bihar and Orissa that "the central gathering classes for *zenana* education have practically become *purda* schools and hardly number any older women among the pupils."

There are three training colleges for girls, with 41 students (and 17 students in men's colleges), and 118 other training institutions with 2,935 pupils. A scheme was framed for a Muhammadan training class in Calcutta but, owing to financial stringency, could not be sanctioned.

In Bengal a modest schem has been put forward for the education of girls' as indigenous midwives and a similar scheme was sanctioned in the Central Provinces.

The Bengal, report complains of the numerical inadequacy of the inspecting staff—twelve female inspecting officers in all, who have to supervise all recognised girls' schools in the presidency. An inspectress was appointed in the North-West Frontier Provinces and the increase in the number of girls attending public schools is attributed to the confidence which she has inspired.

There are 447 schools for Europeans with 44,214 pupils against 446 and 42,681 in the previous year. The total number of European and of the domiciled community under instruction is 44,167, being 16.6 per cent. of the total of these communities (including British regiments) and an advance of 1,622 on the figures of 1916-17. There are no special developments to record.

Eduation of Muhammadans.

Muhammadans form 23½ per cent. of the population. The number of Mussulman pupils under instruction has risen by 42,378 to 1,866, 742 and now forms 23½ per cent. of the total school population and 3.25 per cent. of the Muhammadan population. In Bengal the total number of Hindu pupils remained practically stationary while that of Muhammadans increased by 4.2 per cent. and in Bihar and Orissa the percentage of Muhammadans at school is increasing more rapidly than, and actually exceeds, that of all castes and creeds together. In Assam there has been small decrease.

At the beginning of the year Urdu was declared no longer, the medium of instruction if primary schools for Muhammadans in the Bombay presidency, the local vernacular being installed in its place. This order gave umbrage, a conference was held, and a compromise was reached under which the medium will be left to local option. This solution proved acceptable to all and has closed this much vexed question.

Particular attention was paid to the claims of Mohammadan education in Sind, where a committee was summoned to discuss the subject and a lakh recurring was granted to carry out some of its recommendations. This money will be used mainly on a so-ordinated scheme of scholarships, doubling the grants to *mulla* schools, providing inspecting staff for the same, etc. The proportion of free-studentships available for Muhammadans in government secondary schools has been fixed in the Bombay presidency as one-third of the permissible total of 15 per cent. In government and aided schools in Bengal Muhammadans are now entitled to free-studentships up to a limit of 15 per cent. of their own enrolment, and new rules were issued regarding the number of vacancies to be reserved for this community in government and aided colleges. A new hostel, called the Carmichael Hostel, was opened for Muhammadan college students in Calcutta and the Baker Hostel was enlarged. These two together hold 400 students.

There are 63,268 Sikhs under instruction in the Punjab and 535 in Bombay. In the Punjab, 861 are in colleges, 17,283 in secondary and 41.491 in primary schools.

The Punjab reports 1,950 Jains (53 in colleges, 914 in secondary, 979 in primary and 4 in special schools) and the Central Provinces 5,248. In Assam, Jains make their own arrangements for educating their children, and only eight were found reading in recognised schools.

Depressed Classes etc.

In Madras the number of schools for Panchamas increased from 5,691 to 5,814 and pupils rose by 6,900 to 120,678. A large increase of pupils of the backward classes is reported from the Central Provinces also—though figures are regarded as not fully reliable. On the other hand Bombay and Bihar and Orissa show small decreases, many teachers in the latter province having proceeded to France with the results that the schools closed.

On the 18th instant Mr. R. N. Vaidya of Sawantwadi was entertained in Bombay by many of his friends on the eve of his departure to England. Mr. Vaidya is proceeding to England to prosecute further studies in Engineering.

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SELECTION SERVICE

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 22.

The Marwadi Bazar opened at Rs 660 for Fully Good Broach July, August, and advanced to Rs. 667. At the advance there was some profit taking and selling, and the rate dropped to Rs. 658. The decline continued and the price touched Rs. 655½, but improved to Rs. 662. Fluctuations followed between Rs. 663 and Rs. 660, and the rate then fell to Rs. 655 At 4 p.m., the quotation was Rs. 656½, and the bazar closed at Rs. 655. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 651, advanced to Rs. 656 and after further fluctuations closed as under.

For ready Cotton there has been a fair enquiry by shippers and mills.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

	Rs.
Fully Good Broach — — — July-Aug. —	655
Fully Good Bengal — — — July —	495
Fully Good Bengal — — — September —	510
Fine Oomras — — — July —	587
Fine Oomras — — — September —	605
Good Southerns — — — July-Aug. —	595
Good Southerns — — — Sept.-Oct. —	603

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 22ND JULY 1919.

	Rs.
Fully Good M.G Broach — — July-Aug. —	565
Fully Good M.G. Bengal — — July —	495
Fine M.G. Oomras — — July —	586
Good M.G. Southerns — — July-Aug. —	595

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions:	Super fine	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal —	..	508	495	480	Ready:
M.G. Sind Punjab —	..	508	490	475	,,
M.G. Oomras No. 3	601	586	568	—	,,
Central Provinces .	616	601	583	..	,,
M.G. Broach —	..	633	621	621	,,
M.G. Southerns —	..	..	605	595	575
Sawginned Dharwar —		638	631	621	,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 72 hours ending 6 p.m. on 21st July 1919.

Cotton — — — —	14 250 Bales.
Wheat — — — —	15,704 Cwts.
Linseed — — — —	17,622 ,,
Rape etc. — — — —	14,942 ,,
Gingellyseed — — — —	3,127 ,,
Poppyseed — — — —	1,075 ,,
Groundnuts — — — —	7,502 ,,
Castorseed — — — —	1,545 ,,
Rice — — — —	28,062 ,,
Myraboliams — — — —	331 ,,
Cottonseed — — — —	38,764 ,,
Mowraseed — — — —	273 ,,
Gram — — — —	3,909 ,,
Jowar — — — —	597 ,,
Maize — — — —	Nil
Barley — — — —	369 ,,

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, July 22nd:

	Rate Rs: as: p:
Davids No. 10 — — — —	1 2 0
Shapurji No. 10½ — — — —	1 2 0
Currimbhai No. 12½ — — — —	1 3 0
Light Houses No. 6½ — — — —	0 14 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 22nd.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphs — — — —	1 7 31/32
Bank Demand — — — —	1 8 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 8m/s — — — —	1 8 3/8
Fin. Demand — — — —	245
American Dollars — — — —	278½
Hongkong ,, — — — —	205½
Shanghai — — — —	221
Japan — — — —	152
Singapore — — — —	136½

Market Quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay July 22.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 31-6-6.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1-7, 31-32.
D. D. on London, 1-8, 1-32.
Credit 3 Msd/r, 1-8, 3-8.
D. D. on France, 256.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 270
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 129.
60 D/St. Japan, Rs. 124.
E. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 205.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 313-8.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 136.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 266-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 95
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22, 100-12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 86.
3½ per cent. Paper, 68
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent Municipal long dated, 82.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 82.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.

The following are the Bank rates:

Bank of Bombay ... ... 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal ... ... 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras ... ... 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady with good business passing.

The following are the rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,585; Swan, 797-8; Simplex, 655; Madhowji, 2,605; Shapurji, 157-8; Shivrajpur, 42; Currimbhoy, 475; Kastoorchand, 1,240; Kohinoor, 1,720-8; Century, 557-8; By. Dyeing, 1,840; Cen. Mining, 38-8; Katni Ord. 325; Katni Defd. 445; Alcock, 875; Tata Old Defd. 1,100; Tata New Defd. 550; Tata Ord. 232-8; Tata Hydro: 1,440; Tata Bank, 58; Tata Oil, 375 pr.

The following are the rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadesi, 2,590; Swan, 797; Simplex, 670; Madhowji 2,602-8; Fazulbhoy, 922-9; Currimbhoy, 465; Crescent 275; Kohinoor, 1,725; David, 770; Finlay, 730; Kastoorchand, 1,250; Century, 560; Shapurji, 155; Katni Ord. 330; Tata Ord. 230; Tata Old. Defd. 1,095; Tata New Defd. 550; Tata Hydro 1,450; Alcock 850; By. Burma, 1,010; Bt. Burma Petro: 30-42; Bv. Tramway, 807-8; Shivrajpur, 42; Cen. Mining, 39; Tata Bank, 55-12; Tata Oil 375.

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MILL-STORES AND CHEMICALS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 22.

Healds have continued in demand and the slight rise that has been noticed last week has been still maintained. Several lots have changed hands at Re. 1-8-0 per 800 eyes. Retails are quoted at Re. 1-12-0 or so. Reeds are quoted at Rs. 0-4-0 to Rs. 0-5-0 per 100 dents. However a few merchants quote higher. 32 and 40 Counts Reeds are quoted at nearly 6 annas per 100 dents. The quotations are as follows:—

Healds Re. 1-8-0.
Reeds Re. 0-4-0 to Rs. 0-6-0.
Roller Skins English 26 by 22, Rs. 70 per doz.
English Shuttles 13½", Rs. 35 per doz.
Japanese Shuttles 13½, Rs. 7-10 per doz.
English Picking Bands, Rs. 2-12 per lb.
English Pickers No. 4 Rs. 60—65 per gross.
Slubbings 12/161" and 13/16" Rs. 78—80 per gross.
Rowings Rs. 32—37 per gross.

CHEMICALS.

Several large consignments of various chemicals have recently arrived; chief being Bleaching Powder and Caustic Soda. The quotations are as follows:—

English Bleaching Powder Rs. 25—30 per cwt.
English Caustic Soda 98 per cent. Rs. 25—30 per cwt.
Dextrine Rs. 21 per cwt.
Farina Rs. 24—25 per cwt.
Sago Rs. 22-24 per cwt.
Mutton tallow 100 per cent. Rs. 52 per cwt.
Vegetable tallow 100 per cent. Rs. 40 per cwt
Turkey-red oil 50 per cent. Rs. 32 per cwt.
Sodieum Sulphide Rs. 6-8 per cwt.
Zinc Chloride Rs. 20-25 per cwt.

INDIAN WAR LOAN

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, July 22nd

	Total up-to-date.		
Loan — —	Rs. 7,799- 0	Rs	46,835-0
Cash Certificates — —	,, 1,626-12	,,	1,83,364-8
Total —	9,316-12	,,	2,30,199-8

AMERICAN EXCHANGE.

In his report dated June 10th Mr. Srinivas R. Wagel, of the Bullion and Foreign Exchange, New York writes:—

SILVER.

The market has remained very steady, both in London and New York, prices having varied only ¼ of a penny in London and 3/8 of a cent in New York. It was more or less a holiday market, buyers and sellers resting after the activities of the previous week. Supplies locally are very poor, and the report is that there can be no sufficient volume of replenishment before August.

The market in China has been very firm. Export bills have been offering in Shanghai in much larger volume than anticipated; the sterling T.T. rate advanced to 5/3½ and the market closed steady to firm. The Hongkong market has also improved, but not to the same extent as Shanghai. The closing dollar and sterling rates in Shanghai are $123.50 and 5/3½, and in Hongkong 83.25 and 3/6½.

There has been a material reduction in the stock of silver in Shanghai, owing to the shipments to the interior for payments of exports. Last week's totals are 26 million taels, 12½ million dollars and 174 bars, as compared with the previous total of 29 million taels, 22 million dollars and 122 bars.

The situation in India remains practically unchanged. Indian Banks in London will not buy sterling unless they have cover in Rupees; the Council Bills offered now are insufficient for the trade.

Quotations for silver during the week are as follows:—

	London Oz. Std.	New York Oz. Com.
June 3rd	53 3/8d.	109 1/2c
June 4th	53 1/4d.	109 3/8c
June 5th	53 1/8d.	109 1/8c
June 6th	53 1/8d.	109 1/8c
June 7th	53 1/8d.	109 1/8c
June 7th	53 1/8d.	109 1/8c
June 9th	53 1/8d.	109 1/2c

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The British Government have once again started sending in gold in order to support the sterling exchange, last week's arrival amounting to $18,000,000. The sterling rate went as low as 4.60 for demand, but has since recovered to the level of last week's close. Cotton Bills are offerings for large amounts, thus making the market position weaker. The undertone of the sterling market is still one of weakness. Sterlings would have depreciated much further, but for the fact that the banks in New York have to use Sterlings in order to offset their dealings in francs and lires, as well as practically all other exchanges.

Francs and lires did not maintain the strength of the previous wee. The rates came down again, especially for francs. Owing to the advance of $10,000,000 by the United States Treasury to the Italian Government, lires were prevented from dropping lower than 8.08. These exchanges also would have been much lower, but for the fact that the banks cannot go on selling all the time, even if they know that the rates are weakening, and that they have to buy occasionally to offset their position. The Lonlon check rate on Paris declined again. There were very slight changes in the neutral rates, except Swiss, which declined materially. Dealings in neutral exchanges were of very small volume. There was also no change worth noting in South American exchanges. The opening and closing quotations for the week are as follows:

Cables	Opening	Closing.
Sterlings	4.62 3/4	4-63 1/2
Francs	6.39	6.46
Lires	8.03	7.96
Swiss	5.20	5.25
Amsterdam	38 11/16	39 1/16
Copenhagen	23.40	23.70

GOLD.

Owing to the unusual activity in the stock market, call money rates advanced from 6 to if per cent. on Tuesday. On Wednesday, however, the readjustment of the market brought the money rates to the level of 6 percent again, and with slight variations, it has remained at that since.

The United States Treasury has lifted the embargo on the export of goll. As almost all European rates are at a discount as compared with the Dollar, and the South American rates are nearing parity, gold can profitably be shipped only to India, China and Mexico. The two former countries do not need gold; hence, export in any volume can only be made to Mexico. The lifting of the embargo is not likely to affect our gold position materially.

Gold movements to the United States have begun once again, mainly to support sterling exchange; so far, $18,000,000 have been received from Canada.

The Federal Reserve position during the week shows an increase in gold holdings and decrease in note circulation, thus:

Gold Reserve	$2,201,804,000
Notes	2,513,037,000
Bills Discounted	2,009,431,000

The Gold Reserve and Notes of the European Banks are as follows:

Bank of England—Notes £78,194,000.
Bank of England—Gold £86,934,800.
British Currency Notes £349,000,000.
Gold Reserve for Currency Notes £28,250,000.
Bank of France—Notes 34,370,876,795 francs.
Bank of France—Gold 5,550,144,515 francs.

BANKS.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
	Rs.			Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Feb.-Aug.	18%	320
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld.	100	Jan.-Aug.	17%	295
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50..	100	Jan.-July	11%	94
Bank of Bombay ..	500		13%	2,150
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July	17½	1,310
Bank of India Rs.50	100	do.	12%	150
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12½	1,400
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25	50	—	8%	53
Central Co-op Bk. Rs. 50	50	..	7%	52
National Financing.	25	Feb.-Oct.	8%	26
The Tata Indl. Bk. Rs 75	75	—	—	68
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank ..	20	April-Oct.	15%	78½
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	10	..	7½	85
Mercantile Bank ..				
,, 12½ A	25	Mar.-Sept.	14%	37.10
,, 12½ B	25	Sept.-Mar.	14%	37.10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ..	$ 125	—	33%	£113
National Bank of India £12½	—	£25	—	£950

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	7½%	115
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry. ..	500	do.	8½%	585
Amritsar Patty ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	8½%	114
Central Provinces Ry. ..	100	June.-Jan.	8 %	102
Chaparmukh-Silghat ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	75
Dhond Baramati ..	100	Jan.-July	4½%	80
Futwah-Islampur Rs. 50 ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	50
Gujerat Ry. ..	100	June-Jan.	8 %	85
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	Jan.-July	4½%	85
Larkhana Railway ..	100	—	4 %	95
Mandra Bhon Ry. Rs. 90 ..	100	April-Oct.	5 %	70
Mymensingh Bhairab Bazaar Ry. ..	100	..	4 %	84
Pachora Jamner ..	100	Jan.-July	4 %	80
Sara Sirajganj Ry. ..	100	May-Nov.	4½%	82
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	April-Oct.	5 %	102
Sind Light Rys. Ld. Upper Sind Light Ry. ..	100	July-Dec.	9 %	148
Tapti Valley Ry. ..	100	..	5 %	100
The Khulna Bhagirghat Ry. ..	500	April-Aug.	9½%	537½
	100	—	4 %	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year div.	
			Rs.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	120	1,450 w.
Alliance Cotton ..	100	—	7	100
Akola ..	100	—	5	102
By Cotton Manufg.	500	—	80	740
By. Dyeing & Mfg. Co..	250	Mar.-Sept.	90	1,840
Bombay United ..	250	—	25	1,025
Bradbury Mills ..	250	—	50	425
Century ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	20½	557½
Central India C. ..	500	May-Nov.	210	2,700
Central India F. ..	500	May-Nov.	5%	420
China ..	1,000	Apl.Oct.	50	580
Colaba Land & Mill ..	700	—	40	2,250
Coorla ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	75	925 xd
Crescent ..	100	do.	25	280
Currimbhoy ..	250	do.	30	475
David ..	250	do.	20	762½
Dawn ..	250	do.	60	420
Edward Sassoon ..	250	do.	15	285
Emperor Edward ..	500	do.	65	620
Fazulbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	70	922½
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May	75	1,250
Finlay Mills ..	250	April-Oct.	75	730
Gold Mohor ..	100	—	Nil.	1,100
Globe ..	100	—	Nil.	90
Hindustan ..	1,000	—	140	800
Hyderabad ..	1,000	April Oct.	200	1,500
Ind. Dyeing and Bleaching ..	100	do.	12½	235
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	—	100	725
Indo-China Mfg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	—	255
Indore Malwa ..	100	April-Oct.	17½	345
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	100
Jewraj Baloo ..	1,000	April Oct.	40	600
Kastoorchand ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	Nil	1,240
Khandesh ..	1,000	June-Dec.	120	1,300
Khatao ..	1,000	June.Dec.	700	3,700 N
Kohinoor ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	—	1,730
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	150	1,200
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	500	April-Sept.	125	2,605
Mathuradas Mills ..	500	—	100	1,100
Madras United ..	1,000	June.-Dec.	50	1,000
Manockji Petit ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	200	2,600 xd
Mayer Sassoon ..	100	do.	Nil.	150
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	—	400	3,825
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	April-Oct.	20	450
New Great Eastern ..	250	—	10	457½
New City of Bombay ..	500	April-Oct.	120	1,650
Pahsney ..	250	—	Nil.	235
Pearl ..	250	—	55	657½
Phoenix ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	50	420
Planet Mill ..	100	—	6	90
Premier ..	100	—	Nil	92½ prm
Presidency ..	125	Jan.-July.	—	190
Sassoon Cotton ..	11,000	April-Oct.	100	850
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April	50	450
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills ..	100	..	Nil.	157½
Sholapore ..	1,000	do.	725	3,700
Simplex ..	250	June.-Dec.	100	655
Standard Mills ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	125	19,300
Swan ..	250	Oct.	Nil.	797½
Swadeshi ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	150	2,585
Tata O	500	—	5½	1,425
Tata P	500	—	6	425
Union Mill ..	250	—	—	600
Vishnu Cotton O	250	—	75	965
P	500	—	7	560
Western India ..	1,2000	—	150	625
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Feb.-Aug	10%	400

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value	Div. Paid	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Andhra Valley C.	600	—	4%	340
Andhra Valley P.	600	—	4%	325
Ahmedabad Elec. ..	100	—	4%	202½
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	100	875
All India U. Co. Ld. Rs 20 ..	100	August	—	4
Bamangua ..	5	—	4%	8½
Back Bay Bath ..	50	—	6	50 nom.
Badhani Pile ..	70	—	10	100
Baroda Tram Co. ..	100	Feb.-Aug.	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile ..	100	—	Nil.	50
By.Burma T. Corportn ..	125	—	25	1,015
By. Burma T. Corportn New Issue 25 ..	125	—	—	37½ p.m.
British Burma Petroleum ..	6	Mar.-Oct.	—	30½
By.Electric Supply P.	£10	—	6%	184
and T. Co. Ltd. O	£10	—	10½	307½
B'by Ice Mfg. ..	50	—	5	10
Bombay Flour Mill ..	500	Jan.-Aug.	150	1,975
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. P	250	Mar.-Sept. Oct.	12½ 6%	445 230
Bundi Hydraulic Lime and Cement ..	10	—	2	52
Central M. Co. Ltd.	10	—	4	38/8
Empire of L. Life Rs. 50 ..	500	April	42%	425
The Eastern O	15	—	5%	22
Chemical Co. D	1½	—	Nil.	50
Indian Cement Co.	250	—	20	785
O	100	—	5	325
Katni Cement D	40	—	44½	1,725
P	100	—	7%	105
Indian Cotton Oil Co. O100	100	Dec.-July	7%	75 nom.
P200	250	Dec.-July	7%	215
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	227½
Jost's Eng. Co., Ltd	50	Oct.	30%	105
Kemp & Co. ..	200	July	20	170
Kurramsee Landing Rs. 75 ..	200	—	—	100
Marcks & Co. ..	100	July	8	80
McKenzies Ltd. ..	100	—	30	375
Marsland Price Co. ..	100	—	4%	64
Marslane Price Co. ..	100	—	7%	75
New Union Flour Mills ..	100	—	25	240
O. Govt. S. Life A. Co. ..	200	May	30%	530
Phillips & Co. ..	40	July	Nil.	40
Port Canning Co. ..	1,000	Sept.	48	1,000
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	—	4	42
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co. ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	35%	135
Sidley Ice Mfg. Co.	100	..	6	85
Swadeshi Stores ..	100	Sept.	20%	150
O	75	Sept.	9	232½
Tata IronSteel Co. D	30	—	80	450
P	150	Mar.-Sept.	8%	140
Tata Iron Or (NI)30	75	—	—	145
,, Dif (,,)190	400	—	—	800
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1 000	Jan.	8%	1,440
P	1 000	Jan.	7	1,005
,, Iron ,, Pref (second) ..	10	—	100	1 prm.
Tata Hydro Deb. Con Pn ..	1 000	April-Oct	5½%	6½prem.
Thacker & Co. ..	50	June	50%	270
Telephone Co. ..	50	—	6	305 xd
Tata Oil Mills 60 ..	100	—	—	375 pr.

D—Buy; D—Dem D (tr. E —Nominal price
—Ex Div

GRAIN CONTROL.

MAXIMUM RATES FOR THE WEEK.

The Director of Civil Supplies has issued the following list showing below the maximum rates for Bombay City for the week beginning 23rd July, 1919:—

RICE

	Wholesale per bag, of 168 lbs Ex Godown	Ex Dock cir terms	Rate per Retailers piales, maplis
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs, a, p.
Rice			
Cargo (16 parts.)	10 12 0	10 4 0	0 6 0
Big Mill Special	11 6 0	10 14 0	0 6 6
Nakranji ..	11 6 0	10 14 0	0 6 6
Larun ..	11 6 0	10 14 0	0 6 6
Small Mill ..	11 12 0	11 4 0	0 7 0
S. Q. ..	12 0 0	11 8 0	0 6 9
Europe No. 2 .	12 9 0	12 1 0	0 7 0
Europe No. 1.	12 15 0	12 7 0	0 7 6
S. Q. Chanduba	12 2 0	11 10 0	0 6 9
Mill Sughandi	13 7 0	12 15 0	0 7 6
Long Boiled ...	14 10 0	14 2 0	0 8 3
Milched Boiled	14 2 0	13 10 0	0 8 0
Mandla ..	15 10 0	15 2 0	0 8 9

NOTE:—The basis of calculation is taken at 31 maplis to a bag of rice. In the case of items 1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 13, above, the No. of maplis to the bag is 32½, 30½, 30, 30, 31, 30½ respectively.

Broken Rice.

A 1	11	10	0	11	2	0
A 2	10	6	0	9	14	0
A 3	8	12	0	8	4	0
B 1	10	12	0	10	4	0
B 2	9	10	0	9	2	0
B 3	8	4	0	7	12	0
C 3	7	12	0	7	4	0

Bengal Rice.

Gross Table No. 1 ..	20	9	0		Rs. 0 11	a. p. 3
Nagra No. 1.	20	3	0		0 11	0
Ballon No. 1.	20	10	0		0 11	3
Kazla ..	18	7	0		0 10	0
Raree No. 1	19	15	0		0 10	9
Raree uncleaned	19	2	0		0 10	6
Boiled Patna	18	13	0		0 10	3
Pegu White	17	9	0		0 9	9

NOTE:—In all other cases the basis of calculation is taken at 31 Maplis to a bag of rice.

WHEAT.

Australian Wheat. —	65 1 0	0 7 3
Choice White Karachi —	74 0 0	0 8 9
Choice Glossy Sarbhati —	76 8 0	0 9 0

GRAM

Punjab (Mixed)	68 0 0 per candy of 27 mds or 8½ cwt.	0 8 0

JUWARI.

Central India —	72 0 0	0 8 6

BAJRI

1st Grade —	84 0 0	0 10 0
2nd Grade ..	75 0 0	0 9 0
3rd Grade —	68 0 0	0 8 0

2. Under the terms of clause (c) of the agreement made with shippere at the time of issuing licenses it is hereby notified that shippers should sell rice in bombay only on the order of the Director of Civil Supplies.

If the rice or grain is sold per municipal pylee ½ anna more is allowsd than the price shown in the list.

Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons are authorised to charge three annas per bag more than the Ex-godown price. This covers their distribution charge.

BROACH COTTON RATES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your Cotton Market reporter, for the last two to three days, has been opining with regard to the rates of Spot Cotton, of Broach description and July/August Delivery of the same, that the same two should be at a par with each other. It seems to me that he is under a wrong impression and is not taking into account the fact that July/August Broach is tenderable up to the 25th of August. All contracts for September are at a premium, as compared with the current spot rates, of about Rs. 10/20 per candy. There is therefore no reason why Broach tenderable in August should not be quoted at rates higher than those of to-day. According to the present situation of the market all descriptions for forward contracts are higher than the corresponding ones of ready spot.—Yours, etc.,

FAIR PLAY.

Bombay, July 18.

The Benares University in order to secure advice as regards the teaching of Jain literature in the University, has appointed a committee consisting of Mr. Makanji Jethabhai, Babu Nihalchandji and Pundit Shital Presad. The committee held deliberation as regards this and the construction of temples.

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Last Div. p.a.	
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Akbar ..	50	May	250	450
Albert Kurrachee ..	1,000	Nov.	45	600
Bellary Press ..	275	Aug.	10	100
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	20	150
Fort ..	475	Nov.	50	700
Godavery Valley ..	100	—	6	45
Harveyand Sabhpty ..	500	July	70	600
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	12	130
Jivanji Press ..	100	Aug.	15	135
Jumna Ging.& P.Co. Ltd. ..	1,000	—	7%	550
Karachi Press Co...	500	—	40	700
Mahmudpura Cts..	100	—	20	160
Mahuva ..	200	Oct.	Nil.	105
Manmar Mfg. ..	250	Aug.	15	155
New East Indian ..	1,000	Sept.	200	1,300
New Motussli Co. ..	400	Nov.	70	800
New Bazar ..	500	Oct.	50	500
New Prince of Wales ..	500	Oct.	50	700
Sind ..	400	Nov.	Nil.	1,000
Surat City ..	200	Oct.	15	140
Volkart U. P. Co Ltd. — —	500	Sept.	40	510

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Boiler Tubes: 2½", 3", and 4" outside dia.
Galvanized Tubes: ½", ¾", 1", 1¼", 1½", & 2".
English Mild Steel Shaftings, Brand New: 2", 2¼", 2½", 2¾", & 3" of 22' length each.
Flexible Galvanized Wire Rope 6 × 19 Combination of Guaranteed British Breaking Strength from ¾" to 3" cir.
Manilla Rores from 1" to 8" cir.
Modern Pattern English Life Belts passed by the Board of Trade.
Water-proof Canvas Paulins, of any colour, of guaranteed Government test and specification.

Apply immediately with your highest offers to

Messrs. E. K. PALIA & Co.,
72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 23.

S S Chindwara—Macdonald—Karachi. July 20.

S S Chindwara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chindwara 3,307 tons, Captain D. Macdonald, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with ballast, which port she had left on 29th instant.

DEPARTURES.

July 22.

S S Bushu Maru—Udigosi—Genoa etc.
S S British Knight—Putt—Singapore.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday, 22nd July, 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Aymeric..	New York	26-8-19	W & A G & Co
B Kisoku Maru ..	Kobe	24-7-19	.N Y Kaisha
C & E Clan Maclean ..	Dunkirk	N F	.J Finlay & Co
D & E Siam Maru ..	Kobe	6-6-19	.O S Kaisha
H Kura ..	Abadam	24-7-19	S Wallace & Co
K Ula ..	N F	N F	.M M & Co
M Hunts Castle	N F	N F	.W & A G & Co
N Itola ..	N F	N F	.M M & Co
Q Vergeman .	N F	N F	.D Khandwari

HARBOUR WALL.

Oporto ..	N F	N F	.W M & Co
Malanadi ..	Jamnagar	22-7-19	.E N & Co
Irrawadi ..	N E	22-7-19	.K N & Co
Saraswati ..	N F	N F	.K N & Co
Nebravati ..	N F	N F	.K N & Co

MERREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Walrus ..	5 days	26-7-19	.C E B P T
Kaphus ..			
Flamingo ..			

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Nawab ..	N F	25-7-19	.T M & Co
2 Kuwait ..			.T M & Co
4 Boats of Jessric ..	N F	N F	.W & A Graham & Co
5 Abisko ..	Port Said	23-7-19	.L D
6 Bandra ..	P Gulf	24-7-19	.M M & Co
8 Leyani ..	Rangoon	N F	.H S Shamtary
9 Bahrein ..	Aden	25 7-19	.T M & Co
10 Alesia ..	N F	23-7-19	.M M & Co
12 & 13 Obra	Rangoon	24-7-19	.M M & Co
14 Lhasa ..	Karachi	24-7-19	.M M & Co
16 Kasara..	N F	N F	.M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Malwa ..	U K	25 7 19	.R I M
2 Varsova..	N F	N F	.M M & Co
3 Manora ..	Busra	23-7-19	.M M & Co
9 Cooeyanna	Busra	N F	.M M & Co
10 Kashgar..	London	9-8-19	.M M & Co
11 Kandy ..	N F	N F	.D R I M
12 Teesta ..	London	28-7-19	.M M & Co
13 Wa. lee..	London	24-7-19	.D R I M
14 Bankura .	Rangoon	31 7-19	.M M & Co
8 E 14 War Loch ..	Calcutta	24-7-19	.K N & Co

CASE AGAINST LALA GOVERDHAN DAS.

FULL TEXT OF JUDGMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, July, 17.

The following is the full text of the judgment passed by the Special Tribunal in the case of Lala Goverdhan Das:—

The accused Goverdhan Das is the chief Agent of the Sun Life Assurance Company, Canada, at Lahore. It appears that it was originally intended to take proceedings against him in connection with what is known as the Lahore Conspiracy Case. The accused had then left Lahore and a warrant for his arrest was issued. He was arrested at Madras in execution of this warrant on May, 12, 1919, and it is alleged by the prosecution that he had in the meantime visited Karachi and Bombay. The present case relates to an article which was published in the "Bombay Chronicle" dated April, 25th, 1919, under the heading "Disturbances in the Punjab: Light on the situation," and which is alleged to have been contributed by the accused.

Before dealing with the facts of the case we may note that the accused has throughout his trial maintained an attitude of passive resistance and has intentionally refrained from cross-examining any of this prosecution witnesses and from offering any defence. The accused was originally represented by counsel, and at the commencement of the trial he made an application in which he stated that he objected to the personnel of the Tribunal appointed to try him by reason of its members having already expressed their opinions on certain matters in connection with cases decided by the Martial Law Commissions, and prayed that time should be allowed to move the Governor-General in Council to appoint a fresh tribunal. Though Section 526, Criminal Procedure Code, does not really apply to such an application at all, we would have been willing to act in the spirit of that section and to have allowed the accused reasonable time to obtain orders from the Governor-General in Council before calling upon him for his defence, but we could not see that we were justified in postponing the whole trial as the accused's counsel pressed that we should do, especially since there was no proof of that the accused had upto that time made any application to his Excellency the Viceroy. The accused thereupon instructed his counsel to withdraw from the case, and though we regret that we have not had the benefit of their assistance, we consider that the accused is solely responsible for the fact that the trial has been what may be described as an *ex parte* one.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

Though the accused did not defend the case on the merits, he maintained in a written statement filed by him that his arrest was illegal, and that because the case against him was originally put up before one of the Martial Law Commissions and was subsequently withdrawn. This amounts to an acquittal which bars a fresh trial. There is ample authority to show that our jurisdiction is not affected even if the arrest of the accused had been illegal, and in regard to the second point it is clear that the accused has never been acquitted of the offence for which he has now been tried. When the case was put before the Martial Law Commission, it was discovered that the Court had no jurisdiction by reason of the fact that it was only competent to try persons for offences committed between certain dates. The case was thereupon withdrawn from the Commission, but there was no withdrawal from the prosecution such as would amount to an acquittal under Section 494, Criminal Procedure Code.

For the prosecution, it is contended that the accused contributed the article in the "Bombay Chronicle" referred to above that this article is seditious and contravenes the provisions of Rule 25 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, and that by reason of the fact that the "Bombay Chronicle" as well as other papers into which the article was subsequently copied having been circulated at Lahore this Court has jurisdiction to try the accused for offences under Section 124 I. P. C. and Rule 25 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) rules, 1915. The prosecution further relies on a speech delivered by the accused at the Bradlaugh Hall, Lahore, on April 6, as well as on a telegram which the accused attempted to send to the Press and an article contributed by him to "The Independent" of Allahabad as evidence to show his intention in contributing the article to the "Bombay Chronicle."

FIRST QUESTION.

The first question in the case is whether the accused was the contributor of the article in question. At the conclusion of the article appears the name "Gowardhan Das" with the address "Chamberlain Road, Lahore, Punjab." Mr. Bowring, Superintendent of Police, Political, C. I. D., has put in the original article (P. 4.) which he states was obtained by him from the "Bombay Chronicle." The signature at the end of this article has been indentified by Govind Lal, a clerk in the Sun Life Assurance Company, as that of the accused, and there is further the evidence of Syed Abdulla Brelvi, who has been acting as Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" since the deportation of Mr. Horniman, to the effect that the accused was seen by him with Mr. Horniman just before the latter handed him the original article This evidence has not been rebutted in any way, and though the accused has refused to make any statement before us, it appears from the application already referred to that his real defence in the case would have been an attempt to justify the allegations contained in the article. We have therefore no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the article (P. 4.) was contributed by the accused to the "Bombay Chronicle."

After appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" the article was reproduced in "The Hindu" of Madras in the issue of April, 28th, 1919, and in "The Independent" of Allahabad in the issue of May 1st, 1919, the heading in the latter paper being "O'Dwyerism unmasked. A categorical statement." There is no direct evidence to show that the accused himself sent the article to either of these papers and the editor of "The Independent" in a letter (P. 13) which he sent to the Superintendent of Police, and which has been produced by Mr. Bowring, states that no manuscript copy of the article was received by him from Goverdhan Das. It can, therefore, only be presumed that the articles in "the Independent" and "The Hindu" were copied from the "Bombay Chronicle," and the accused cannot be held responsible for the few passages in which some slight alterations have been made or for the title under which the article appeared in "The Independent."

Leaving out of account a statement (P. 23) prepared by a Post Office Clerk, which has not been verified before us, we are satisfied from the evidence of Bhagat Ram (P. W. 3) and Mul Chand (P. W. 12) that the "Bombay Chronicle," "Hindu" and "Independent" are commonly circulated at Lahore, and we feel justified in presuming that copies of those papers containing the article in question were received at Lahore in the ordinary course. We are therefore competent to try the accused for the offences which he is alleged to have committed.

THE ISSUE.

The questions which remain for decision are whether the accused by causing the article to be published in the "Bombay Chronicle" committed an offence under Section 124-A, I. P. C., and whether the publication of the article is punishable under Rule 25 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915. We have carefully considered the article as a whole, and we entertain no doubt that it does attempt to bring into hatred and contempt the Government established by law in British India, and this must be presumed to have been the intention of the writer.

The passage on which the prosecution most strongly relies to support the charge of sedition, runs as follows:—

"To my mind it appears that the repressive measures such as dropping of bombs from aeroplanes, killing of persons by machine-guns whipping in the public streets and other severe means of which any civilized government should be ashamed are mainly responsible for the outburst of disorder in many other places." In the article, as it appears in "The Independent" the words, "in many other places", have been omitted from this passage, and it was contended on behalf of the prosecution that the article falsely attributed the whole of the disorders which have occurred to the measures adopted by Government to repress them, thus putting the cart before the horse. As explained above however the accused cannot be held responsible for this important omission which entirely changes the sense of the passage, and we can take into account the words used in the original article. The meaning of the passage as shown by the context is that it was the repressive measures adopted at Amritsar, Lyallpur, etc., after outbreaks had occurred at those places which led to fresh outbreaks at other places and this is the expression of an opinion which anyone is entitled to hold. The prosecution has further alleged that the passage contains a false statement because it is said that no machine-guns were fired in the course of the disturbances. We have the evidence of Mr. Broadway and Mr. Plomer to show that no machine-guns were used in Lahore and Amritsar, but no evidence has been produced before us to prove that machine-guns were not used at other places where disturbances occurred, and in the absence of such evidence we do not feel that we can make any presumption as to what means were employed to quell the disturbances at those places. We are not therefore satisfied that the passage cited above contains any actual false statement of fact, but it is not of course necessary to establish this in order to maintain a charge of sedition.

STRONG REFLECTION ON GOVERNMENT.

The passage in question, besides giving expression to an opinion regarding the origin of the outbreaks at certain places, contains a strong reflection on the Government by implying that it is uncivilized, and the object of the writer appears to have been to excite hatred against the executive authorities. The article further on gives an entirely false account of the death of one Khusi Ram, who was shot by the police during the riot which occurred at the Hira Mandi on April 12th. This account will be considered in detail in connection with the second charge, but the words with which the account concludes. "This blood-thirsty vengeance of the authorities created a feeling of woe and indignation" certainly tend to bring the Government into hatred besides giving a totally false impression of what occurred.

At the conclusion of the article the writer states: "His Honour's inflamatory speeches and the general repressive policy adopted by him in the Punjab all contributed to deepen discontent amongst the people." These words also appear to us to be calculated to bring the Government into hatred.

In order to judge the intention of the accused we have perused notes of the speeches made by him at the Bradlaugh Hall meeting on April 6th, which were prepared by Sher Mohamed, Sub-Inspector, C. I. D., (P. W. 11). We have also seen a telegram (P. 1) which the accused attempted to send from Karachi to various papers giving an account of the events at Lahore, and which was stopped by the Censor. The accused appears to have afterwards sent a copy (P. 10) of this telegram by post to "The Independent" and his signature on this has been proved by the evidence of Govind Lal. The same witness has also proved the accused's signature on a letter (P. 14) to "The Independent" published in its issue of May 4th, 1919, under the heading "Censorship over the Punjab Press." These documents contain several misstatements of fact and maintain a constant attack on the action of the executive authorities. After studying them we are confirmed in our view that the accused intended by the article which he contributed to the "Bombay Chronicle" to bring the Government into hatred and contempt, and we find that the accused by causing that article to be published is guilty of an offence under Section 124-A, I. P. C. The accused was further charged under sub-clauses (a) and (d) of Rule 25 (1) of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915. Upon further consideration we are doubtful whether sub-clause (d) of Rule 25 can be said to apply to the article in question, but we have no hesitation in holding that the accused has committed an offence under sub-clause (a). By this sub-clause it is made punishable to publish or circulate any statement, rumour report which is false and which the person who publishes it has no reasonable ground to believe to be true, with intent to cause fear and alarm to the public or to any section of the public. In para. 8 of the article in the "Bombay Chronicle" it is stated that "the people who came from Amritsar said that the immediate cause of the outbreak was firing upon the mob by one of the Bank managers." The circumstances which led to the outbreak at Amritsar are well known and Mr. Plomer, D. S. P., and Jivan Lal, Inspector, C. I. D., have given evidence to show that the rumour mentioned above was entirely false.

Para. 11 of the article purports to give an account of the rioting which occurred on the Mall at Lahore on the evening of April 10th, and also of what is known as the Lohari Gate affair. In regard to the first incident it is stated that about 200 or 300 students were coming to the Mall and that when they were asked by the police near the High Court not to proceed any further the crowd neither moved forward nor returned back. The account proceeds:—

"On this Mr. Fyson, the District Magistrate, ordered firing. Two or three people died and the dead bodies were removed by the police and a few were wounded as a result of firing. Those who were present on the spot say that two distinct volleys were fired at one minute's interval."

LOHARI GATE AFFAIR.

S. Gopal Singh, Inspector (P. W. 9) who was present at the time, states that the mob consisted of several thousands and that when the police tried to stop it they were pushed back as far as the O'Dwyer Club. No firing took place until Mr. Clarke had been knocked down and an attack had been made on Mr. Fyson, and warning was also given to the crowd before fire was opened. Moreover there were only five or six shots fired altogether which caused no deaths on the spot, and there was no volley firing. There is no reason whatever for discrediting the evidence, and the account in the "Bombay Chronicle" therefore conveys a totally false impression of what occurred. The account given of the Lohari Gate Affair is equally false and misleading. The article proceeds:—"In the meanwhile many people from the city who had closed their shops joined this crowd. Pandit Rambhuj Dutt arrived on the scene when the crowd was nearing the Lohari Gate. He asked the District Magistrate to allow some time, so that the crowd may be asked by him to disperse. Ten minutes were allowed by the District Magistrate. Pandit Rambhuj Dutt requested him (District Magistrate) to give a little more time, as the people who were excited by firing required some pacifying speech. The people were made to sit on the road and Mr. Dutt was asking them to return home. The crowd was about to disperse when the District Magistrate informed Mr. Dutt that 10 minutes which he had allowed had passed. He (the Pandit) prevailed upon the District Magistrate to give a little more time because a huge crowd of 10 to 15 thousand people would take some time to disperse. Only two minutes were allowed. But even notwithstanding the shortness of the time the crowd stood up and was going to disperse when fire was opened upon the innocent people by the order of the District Magistrate." Mr. Broadway, the Senior Superintendent of Police of Lahore, states that the crowd truculently refused to disperse and that those who sat on the road did so to show their defiance of authority. The police as well as a British officer with some cavalry were stoned severely for about three-quarters of an hour, all the officers and several of the men being hit. After the stoning had gone on for about half an hour three shots were fired, and later on after the arrival of Mr. Fyson the people were twice warned to disperse but refused to do so. Five or six more shots were then fired after the utmost patience had been shown in dealing with the mob.

GLARING FALSEHOODS.

The most glaring falsehoods to be found in the article, however, are contained in the fantastic account of what has been referred to us as the Hira Mandi affair, in which a youth named Khusi Ram was shot by the police. This account was as follows:—"It is said that some one of the crowd threw a brickbat which struck the Officer Commanding's horse. Immediately the first shot was fired by Nawab Mahomed Ali Khan, the Honorary Magistrate. It struck Lala Khusi Ram, a student in the Shastri class. He fell down but again he stood up. Afterwards eight shots were successively fired at him and they all went through his chest and on the ninth shot he fell down and died after half an hour." This is followed by the sentence already quoted. "This bloodthirsty vengeance of the authorities created a feeling of awe and indignation."

The real facts appear to be that the police in order to disperse the crowd fired eight or nine rounds of buckshot Gopi Chand, (P. W. 7) a private practitioner, who examined Khusi Ram, afterwards found nine shot wounds on his chest and right arm, but two of these which were on the back of the arm were probably caused by the exit of shot which had entered from the front. It is quite clear from the evidence of Mr. Broadway and K. B. Mahomed Ali, Honorary Magistrate, that though the latter was present at the time he did not fire a single shot and was not even armed, and in all probability the injuries received by Khusi Ram were the result of the discharge of a single rifle loaded with buckshot. The story that Khusi Ram was deliberately singled out by the authorities as an object of attack and fired at no less than nine times is thus utterly false.

The accused has not attempted to show that he had any reasonable ground to believe that any of these false statements or rumours was true. It is obvious that they were likely to cause fear or alarm to the public, particularly since they were circulated at a time when there was general unrest throughout the province of the Punjab, and the article in question undoubtedly would have the effect of fostering this unrest and would tend to promote further disturbances.

We accordingly find the accused guilty of both the offences with he has been charged. The case is one which calls for a deterrent punishment, and we sentence the accused under section 124 A, I. P. C., to undergo three years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default to undergo six months' further rigorous imprisonment. Under Rule 25 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules 1915, we sentence the accused to undergo three years' rigorous imprisonment, but we direct that both sentences of imprisonment shall run concurrently.

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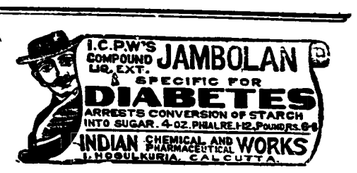
Hakim Mohomed Abdul Ahad then thanked the guests for their kind presence and after partaking of refreshments the pharmacy was declared open to the public.



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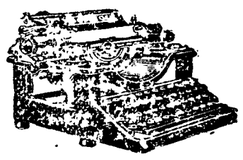

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TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It has been the better opinion that the principal ground of objection to the trials contemplated by the Rowlatt Act is that it is not so much the personnel as the character of the Tribunal that ever matters. It is not whether Mr. Justice A. B. is sitting that matters; what matters is whether Mr. A. B. is sitting in the High Court or in the Martial Law Commission. This ground has particularly been brought out by the two judgments of Justices Broadway and Leslie Jones. I do not think I am under any compulsion to call them justices in the capacity in which those judgments have been delivered. Sir, I am sincerely of opinion that no judges should be allowed to go out of their strict and (in my opinion) the only legitimate sphere. The English Courts and the High Courts and Civil Courts in India have not been what they are on account of any statute. They have been so on account of their traditions. Once the gentlemen who happen to be judges get out of the salutary environment of those traditions, they are likely to become as irresponsible as anybody else. The charge sheets as well as the descriptions of men like Mr. Gandhi amply indicate how little of judicial temper is left to these gentlemen. I remember, Sir, to have read of an indignant protest uttered long long ago in the Madras Legislative Council, even when Councils were made only of Government nominees against certain remarks made by a judge of the Madras High Court about a speech in the Council. The protesting member angrily pointed out that the members of the Council were as independent as the learned judge of the High Court. I have always thought so, and if there might ever have been entertained hereafter any doubt in the matter of such independence Mr. Montagu's new Bill contains an express section enacting that independence. But a judgment that appeared in your columns a few days ago contained the remark that some of the speeches delivered in the Indian Legislative Council on the Rowlatt Bill would be inflammatory if delivered in a heated atmosphere. Guarded as the expression is, it is sufficiently clear, and it is surprising to find a judge giving it out. The learned gentleman could easily have dealt with them in a way in which judges as judges do, i.e., by remarking that the Commissioners were not concerned if somebody else spoke the same words as came before them.

The fact is that once the salutary traditions are broken these same gentlemen may not feel any compunction to behave and speak exactly like military men. Mr. Leslie Jones's judgment in the case against Lala Harkishanlal and others speaks of the Hon. Mr. Shafi in terms which show what scant respect is paid by these commissioners to a gentleman whom the Government have chosen to occupy one of the highest positions in India next to the Viceroy. "It does not, however, follow that they are persons of influence in Lahore. On the contrary, there is ample evidence of a convincing kind that the people of the City regard them as timeservers and titlehunters . . . . . We do not propose to discuss Mr. Shafi's reasons for voting against the Bills (with which these Commissioners had absolutely nothing to do) but we should not be surprised if threats of this kind were not wholly without the effect intended." (The threats were that Hon. Shafi and Sir Zulfikar Ali would be regarded as enemies of their Country if they supported the Rowlatt Bill). After referring to the anti satyagraha mainfesto of 15th March, the judgment goes on "though he must soon have discovered the futility of the Delhi manifesto, neither he nor any of his friends made the slightest effort to check the propaganda which were being preached in the City of Lahore Neither Mr. Shafi nor Sir Zulfikar Ali, though they are on the Managing Committee of the Badshahi mosque, attempted to prevent the sacrilege of the 11th or 12th." The Commissioners make the absolutely irrelevant remark: "Such orders to toe the line had something to say to the complete unanimity on which Mr. Shafi dilated in his speech in Council." It was certainly no business of the Commissioners to find what was the genesis of the honourable members' opposition to a downright objectionable measure.

What does it then mean? Do the Commissioners including those gentlemen who have the privilege of sitting on the High Court Bench deserve blame for saying the things they did or the Government for selecting as Sir Sankaran's successor a man described as above by these nominees of the Government?—Yours, etc.

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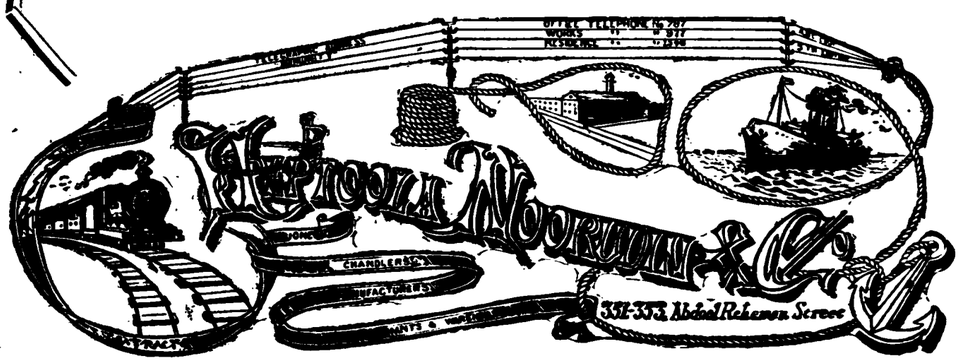

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Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.8	"
Dew Point	76.5	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.858	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	8.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	85.2	"
Minimum do.	77.8	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW,W WSW.	
Movement of Wind	136 Miles	
Fall of Rain	0.38 Inch	
Total fall during month	14.60	"
Do. do. year	38.06	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd.	0.08	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.
	July					July				
Tues.	22	m 6	36	25	8	22	0	25a	20	11
		6	14a	25	7		2	2a	20	9
Wed.	23	m 6	8	26	3	23	m 1	1	16	9
		7	30a	25	5		2	2a	20	9
Thur	24	m 7	13	27	2	24	m 2	12	16	4
		8	46a	25	8		3	14a	20	10
Fri.	25	m 10	10	28	2	25	m 3	9	15	10
		9	48a	26	3		4	13a	19	1
Sat.	26	m 10	59	28	10	26	m 4	0	10	6
		10	45a	26	10		5	4a	18	3
Sun.	27	m 11	42	29	4	27	m 4	49	15	3
		11	36a	27	4		5	49a	17	6
Mon.	28					28	m 5	33	15	4
		0	20a	29	6		6	29a	16	11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July 23 (Tuesday)	Sunrise	6h. 12m.	Sunset 7h. 18m.
" 23 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 12m.	" 7h. 18m.
" 24 (Thursday)	"	6h. 13m.	" 7h. 17m.
" 25 (Friday)	"	6h. 13m.	" 7h. 17m.
" 26 (Saturday)	"	6h. 13m.	" 7h. 17m.
" 27 (Sunday)	"	6h. 13m.	" 7h. 17m.
" 22 (Monday)	"	6h. 11m.	" 7h. 18m.

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter,	5d.	8h.	47·2m. a.m.
Full Moon	13d.	11h.	33·2m. a.m.
Last quarter	20d.	4h.	38·0m p.m.
New Moon	27d.	10m.	51·4m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 22nd July, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports a heavy fall of 3.36in. of rain, an overcast sky and a high humidity. Elsewhere skies are lightly clouded. Day temperature is locally below normal in the east and north Punjab; night temperature is in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are noral.

Sind and Rajputana.—There has been nearly general rain in south Rajputana and local rain in lower Sind; Kotah reports 1.55in., Ajmer 0.70in., Jodhpur 2.26in. and Karachi 0.16in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Jacobabad. Day temperature is below normal at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Central India West.—Rainfall has occurred on and near the coast; Dwarka reports 1.38in., Veraval 0.75in. and Surat 1.02in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Neemuch and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen locally; Jubbulpore reports 0.35in., Hoshangabad 0.52in. and Chanda 0.21in. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature has risen generally and is now above normal in Berar.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general and moderately heavy in the south Konkan and light and local in the north; Bombay has had 0.18in., Mormugao 2.12in. and Karwar 1.79in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal at a few station. Day temperature is generally above the average.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west and Kathiawar coasts and in south Rajputana, and local in the Carnatic, south Gujarat, the Central Provinces, lower Sind and the north Punjab. Some heavy falls are reported from Malabar, south Rajputana and the extreme north of the Punjab.

An extension of rainfall appears probable in the Punjab, and a decrease in Sind and Rajputana.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 21st July, 1919.

There has been no rain west of a line through Karachi and Lahore, but over the rest of the country the monsoon has been fairly active. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Rajputana, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Hyderabad, and local in Burma, Orissa, Bihar and the Bombay Deccan.

A few falls have also occurred in the United Provinces, the east Punjab, Central India and the Madras Deccan.

Principal amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Cherrapunji seven inches; Chittagong two; Calcutta one and a half; Burdwan one; Mymensingh, Darjiling three; Bogra seven; Dinajpur two; Hazaribagh, Gaya one and a half; Purnea three, Naya Dumka one; Mukteswar, Mussooree one and a half; Ludhiana three; Pachmarhi one; Seoni, a half; Gulburga, Raichur a quarter; Hanamkonda three-quarters.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on TUESDAY the 22nd of July, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	94.5	87.8	75		0	
Do. (21st)	92.4	82.0	76		0	—0.08
Jask						
Do. ( )						
Muskat	95.1	86.7	52		0	—0.16
Do. (21st)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	104.2	87.6	57		0	—1.77
Rawalpindi	93.7	76.6	96	3.36	11.90	+4.79
Lahore	94.0	80.5	78	0.04	1.54	—2.92
Kheny	95.4	79.3	79		1.74	—2.70
Ambala	92.9	79.7	82		10.01	+1.69
Delhi	93.2	81.8	82		1 71	—7.36
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	93.5	80.8	85	0.07	6.82	—2.88
Allahpur	94.2	80.9	82	0.04	7.04	—0.99
Jhansi	88.8	77.6	87		18.96	+6.35
Cawnpore	92.6	79.4	84		7.71	+2.60
Allahabad	93.4	79.6	86		8.53	—3.84
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	107.7	85.6	55		0	—0.93
Karachi	90.6	76.6	86	0.16	0 26	—2.73
Ajmer	93.8	78.2	89	0.70	4 16	—2.93
Jaipur	91.6	78.1	78		7.01	—0.70
Kotah	93.2	77.2	79	1.55	10.76	+1.16
Mount Abu	75.0	67.9	92	0.02	10.48	—9.89
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA West—						
Rhuj	92.0	78.5	83	..	0.84	—5.90
Dwarka	84.0	78.1	89	1.38	3.19	—4.89
Veraval	81.1	76.6	90	0.75	3.59	—4.79
Rajkot	87.8	77.6	95	0.08	1.85	—4.33
Bhavnagar Para	94.0	78.0	77	..	2.91	—6.16
Surat	84.2	74.1	88	1.02	16.29	—4.68
Ahmedabad	90.9	77.2	86	0.05	8.10	—4.67
Deesa	88.9	77.8	88	0.48	6.37	—2.20
Neemuch	78.4	72.6	95	..	6.05	—3.78
Indore	83.7	71.4	84	0.05	20.79	+5.21
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.5	75.8	85	0.35	22.01	+1.98
Sangor	85.8	73.6	81	0.09	15.91	—0.57
Hoshangabad	85.1	74.4	86	0.52	24.02	+7.20
Khandwa	86.5	75.8	82	..	10.44	+1.10
Akola	91.5	76.8	83	..	12 97	+0.02
Amraoti	88.8	76.5	81	..	10.50	—2.97
Nagpur	88.2	74.9	80	..	24.32	+5.11
Chanda	90.5	76.2	93	0.21	22.49	+2.30
Raipur	87.9	75.8	87	..	36.00	+16 88
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.2	78.6	91	0.18	38.01	—0.87
Ratnagiri	85.5	76.1	79	..	45.15	—10.09
Marmugao	82.4		93	2.12	44.22	—9.41
Karwar	86.0	78.1	83	1.79	46.70	—18.88
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93.9	72.2	69	..	6.78	—1.42
Ahmednagar	90.8	68.7	75	..	7.58	—0.33
Poona	84.0	68.9	61	..	5 00	—4.72
Sholapur	94.6	73.0	70	..	11.18	+3.15
Bijapur	93.6	71.5	73	..	4.84	—0.97
Belgaum	79.5	67.4	92	0.01	14.53	—5.86
Aurangabad	91.8	71.0	71	0.01	5.17	—5.13
Nizamabad (Indur)	92.8	74.9	73	0.04	10.15	—2.36
Hyderabad	86.6	75.2	70	..	13.19	+4.10
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	83.3	74.2	97	1.85	44.39	—20.90
Calicut	86.3	73.4	98	0.93	41.35	—15.05
Cochin	81.5	72.7	93	1.23	39.16	—6.35
Colombo	85.1	76.4	86	0.07	4.98	—6.92
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Nasulipatam	90.3	79.7	89	..	10.28	+1.25
Bellary	98.3	76.7	61	..	1.90	—1.96
Cuddapah	94.3	81.1	76	..	12.00	+6.35
Madras	95.9	81.3	74	..	6.32	+1.33
Bangalore	84.1	66.8	85	..	6.45	+0.01
Coimbatore	89.5	71.5	78	..	1.56	—1.25
Trichinopoly	99.6	74.4	75	0.79	5.78	+2.45
Negapatnam	85.1	80.9	70	..	4.83	+2.33

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 22nd July, 1919, was 29.798 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 136 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer read-

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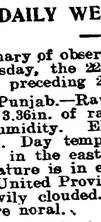

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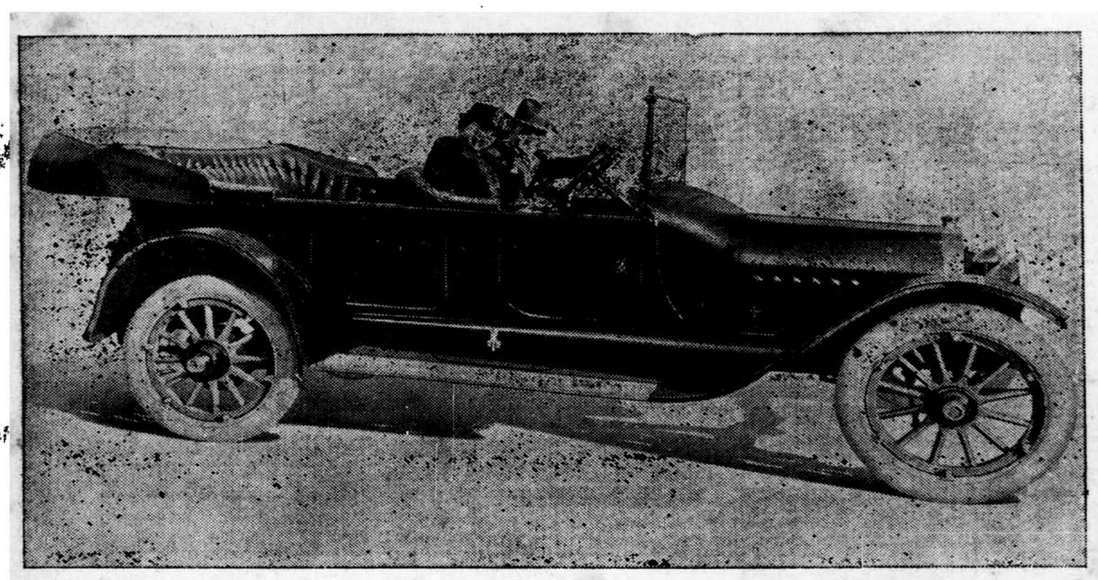

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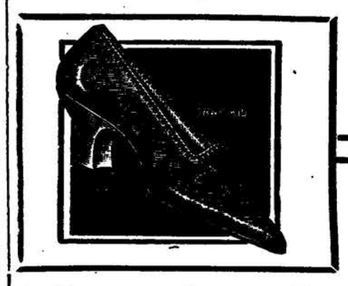

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